

DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 186

25 September 1985

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SHEVARDNADZE CONFIRMS INTENTIONS FOR VISIT

OW250315 Tokyo KYODO in English 0300 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] New York, Sept. 24 KYODO -- Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze told his Japanese counterpart Shintaro Abe Tuesday here that he will visit Japan, possibly as early as the yearend, Japanese officials said. A Japan visit by a Soviet foreign minister has long been requested by the Japanese Government as an important occasion to discuss pending bilateral issues, notably the territorial problem involving the Soviet-held northern islands east of Hokkaido, Japan's northernmost main island.

At a meeting at the Soviet mission to the United Nations, Shevardnadze was quoted by the Japanese officials as saying that a decision has been made by the Soviet leadership for the foreign minister to visit Japan at the end of this year or in January next year. Shevardnadze will become the first Soviet foreign minister to visit Japan since January 1976 when his predecessor Andrey Gromyko came to Tokyo. The decision will also pave the way for resumption of regular foreign ministerial consultation between Japan and the Soviet Union after an eight-year lapse. The forum has not functioned since 1978 when then Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda visited Moscow. A senior Japanese official accompanying Abe welcomed the Soviet decision as "a progressive step," saying the two countries will enter a new stage of substantive dialogue.

Shevardnadze conveyed the Kremlin's decision to Abe after the Japanese minister urged him to visit Tokyo as soon as possible in order to bolster the recent expansion of dialogue between the two countries, according to the officials. Shevardnadze, who succeeded Gromyko as foreign minister in a major reshuffle in early July, reportedly told Abe that his personal wishes were taken into account when the Soviet leadership made the decision on the visit. Gromyko had been reluctant to visit Tokyo, saying the time was not ripe. During Tuesday's meeting, Abe told Shevardnadze that if the territorial issue is resolved, economic relations between Japan and the Soviet Union will expand further. Shevardnadze admitted that a lot of problems remained unresolved between the two countries and said he hoped to develop bilateral relations through increased dialogue, the officials said. The Soviet minister, however, did not refer to the territorial problem, according to the Japanese officials. The long-standing position of the Soviet Union is that there is no pending territorial issue between the two countries.

Abe Welcomes Decision

OW250439 Tokyo KYODO in English 0431 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] New York, Sept. 24 KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Tuesday welcomed a Soviet decision to send Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze to Japan soon, saying the visit will greatly help improve bilateral relations. Abe made the statement at a press conference held at a hotel here following his meeting with Shevardnadze, who reportedly said he would go to Tokyo possibly as early as the yearend as the first Soviet foreign minister to set foot on Japanese soil in 10 years.

Abe was cautious, however, about the prospects for solving pending bilateral problems, including the territorial issue over the northern islands off Hokkaido, saying, "we can't expect a substantial change (in the Soviet position.)" Abe said he hopes Shevardnadze will come to Tokyo by the end of this year and added the date for his visit will be fixed as soon as possible through diplomatic channels.

Abe contrasted Shevardnadze with his predecessor Andrey Gromyko and said, "Mr. Shevardnadze has a different atmosphere from that of Mr. Gromyko." "During the one-hour meeting, Mr. Shevardnadze talked with smiles on his face, and without glancing at a memo," Abe said. Abe said he felt Shevardnadze's strong desire to improve Soviet-Japan relations through the New York talks. Shevardnadze became foreign minister in July, succeeding Gromyko. He and Abe are currently here to attend the General Assembly of the United Nations.

NAKASONE OUTLINES EMPHASES ON TRADE FRICTION

OW241151 Tokyo KYODO in English 1137 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 24 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Tuesday he will step up efforts to ease trade friction with Japan's major trading partners, placing emphasis on three measures. In a prerecorded interview with a commercial television station, Nakasone said the three measures are (1) bold execution of the action program for market opening, (2) correction of trade imbalances with other countries through lowering of the dollars value against the yen, and (3) expansion of domestic demand. Referring to measures to expand domestic demand, Nakasone said he will implement an integrated policy for the ultimate purpose of promoting housing investment and expansion of consumer spending. Nakasone, however, showed a negative attitude toward the mounting view within his ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) that the government should increase flotation of construction bonds to stimulate domestic demand. He said he will promote pump-priming measures mainly through utilization of the vigor of the private sector and deregulation of business activities.

Nakasone also said Japan should carefully listen to its trading partners calls for correction of trade imbalances and implement measures to respond to such calls earnestly. Japan must fully cooperate with Mr. Reagan's efforts to fight protectionism in the U.S. Congress, he said. To that end, he said, the government will do its best to execute measures incorporated into the action program, announced late last July. Nakasone also said the yen appreciated sharply against the U.S. dollar on the foreign exchange market following an agreement among five industrial nations to lower the dollar's value. He said he will make efforts to further strengthen the yen to correct the huge trade imbalance with the United States.

Meanwhile, government sources said that the government and the ruling party are set to expedite work to compile a new package of economic measures as soon as possible. The sources said the government and the LDP consider it necessary to work out the package before LDP Vice President Susumu Nikaido visits the United States early next month. Prime Minister Nakasone is also scheduled to visit Washington, starting October 19, for a summit meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan. They also said that following the five industrial nations efforts to lower the dollar's value, the focal point of the international economy is now shifting to adjustment of economic policies by the world's major economic powers. The sources said the government plans to hold a meeting of a task force for studying measures to expand domestic demand, chaired by Ippei Kaneko, director general of the Economic Planning Agency, by the end of this month to work out a broad outline for the projected new economic package.

ABE, MUBARAK DISCUSS MIDDLE EAST SITUATION

OW250217 Tokyo KYODO in English 0207 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] New York, Sept. 24 KYODO -- Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak held a 30-minute meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe here Tuesday and briefed him on the situation in the Middle East. The meeting followed talks between Mubarak and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Washington.

The Egyptian president was quoted as telling Abe that the United States cannot make a decision to hold talks with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian team on Mideast peace because it is suspicious of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). Abe told Mubarak that Japan appreciates the Mideast peace efforts being made by the Egyptian president. Mubarak said he hoped Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will visit Egypt.

ABE CALLS FOR STRUCTURAL 'OVERHAUL' OF UN

OW250015 Tokyo KYODO in English 0005 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] New York, Sept. 24 KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe proposed Tuesday the setting up of a panel of prominent people to help the United Nations conduct a massive overhaul of its administrative and financial structure. In a speech before the 40th U.N. General Assembly, he also emphasized that both the United States and the Soviet Union have "a special responsibility toward the international community" to promote nuclear disarmament through their Geneva talks. Specifically, Abe called on China, France and other nonsignatory countries of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty to sign it, and repeated his call for a step-by-step nuclear test ban. The Japanese foreign minister suggested the establishment of an ad hoc committee at next year's disarmament conference to achieve an effective nuclear test ban, similar to the newly-created ad hoc committee on demilitarization of space. "Indeed, the urgency of arms control and disarmament grows greater with each passing year," Abe said.

His proposal for the creation of a panel of "eminent persons" to help create a more efficient United Nations was the latest in a series of suggestions for the world body's drastic reform made by U.N. member countries. A Japanese Foreign Ministry official said such an advisory body could be formed outside of the world body, which has long been under fire for its activities, which Abe argued "are obsolete, of marginal usefulness, or even redundant." "I am concerned that the United Nations system is losing the unwavering support of people around the world," Abe said. Japan has emerged as No. 2 U.N. donor after the United States, accounting for 10.32 percent of the contributions. "It is thus imperative," the foreign minister stressed, "that the organization itself make a determined effort toward effective administrative and financial reform so that it can function more efficiently." Earlier this year, the Japanese Government threatened to "reconsider" its ties to the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) -- from which the U.S. has withdrawn -- because of its inefficiency and politicization. Noting that the 40-year-old U.N. is at "a major turning point," Abe called for a strengthening of the peace-keeping functions of the Security Council and the secretary general to make the organization a more "vital and effective force for succeeding generations."

Abe opened his speech with a reference to the earthquakes that jolted Mexico last week. The Tokyo government announced earlier in the day that it is extending 1.25 million dollars in emergency aid to Mexico. During his stay in New York, Abe will meet with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz and the foreign ministers of several other countries. Abe will be meeting with the new Soviet foreign minister shortly after his U.N. speech, which is one reason why his remarks on Soviet-Japanese relations in his U.N. speech were briefer than they would normally have been, according to a Foreign Ministry source. Abe's "action-oriented" U.N. speech, as an aide described it, also referred to Japan's new 40 billion dollar, seven-year official development assistance (ODA) program starting next year. On regional conflicts and other issues, the Japanese foreign minister noted that:

Japan welcomes the various efforts toward establishing a North-South Korea dialogue and the progress that has recently been made; the presence of Vietnamese troops remains a threat to the region's peace and stability;

- Japan regrets that there are no signs of a solution to the Iran-Iraq war;
- Japan urges the Soviet Union to pull its troops out of Afghanistan;
- Japan wants South Africa to scrap its apartheid system and may take additional punitive measures against Pretoria, if necessary;
- And Japan continues to support the Contadora group's peace initiatives in Central America.

Abe singled out starvation, refugees, population explosion, terrorism and drugs as among the major problems facing peoples around the world. While pledging Japan's efforts to combat these issues, the foreign minister explained Japan's market-opening measures to promote global commerce and reaffirmed Japan's strong support for a new trade round. "Japan believes," Abe said "that a new round of multilateral trade negotiations is indispensable to contain the rising tide of protectionism and promote free trade in the true sense."

DPRK SEEKS AID IN BUILDING HOTELS, PLANTS

OW241305 Tokyo in English 1250 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] Osaka, Sept. 24 KYODO -- North Korea has sought Japanese financial help and technology transfers to support its projects to build modern industrial facilities, including a TV picture tube plant, a synthetic rubber plant and a specialty steel mill, a Japanese businessman just back from Pyongyang disclosed Tuesday. Den Kawakatsu, board chairman of Nankai Electric Railway Co., told a press conference that North Korea has also proposed construction of two hotels, a tomato juice factory and a tobacco plant to be initiated as joint ventures between the two countries. He said that the Korean proposals are listed in a document appended to a private memorandum on trade he signed with North Korean Vice Foreign Trade Minister Yi Song-nok in Pyongyang earlier this month. The appendix specifies seven areas in which North Korea wants to introduce Japanese technologies and know-how, he said. These include technologies to build runways on reclaimed land, explore undersea coal resources, process sardines and cod, cultivate abalones and sea slugs, and modernize the railway between Pyongyang and Naepo. Seven joint venture projects were listed in the appendix. These were two hotels, one at Wonsan and another at the mountain resort of Kumgang, a company to export fishery products to Japan, a company to cultivate and process kelp, a 10,000 ton-a-year tomato juice plant, a 10,000 ton-a-year tobacco plant, and a 10,000 ton-a-year zinc foundry. The appendix also said that North Korea wants to import from Japan in future years facilities and equipment for a lead and zinc plant, a 50,000 ton-a-year chloroprene rubber plant, a 200,000 ton-a-year carbon steel and stainless steel sheet plant and a factory annually capable of producing 400,000 color TV picture tubes.

NAKASONE ON ANTI-JAPANESE RALLY IN BEIJING

OW241115 Tokyo KYODO in English 1102 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Sept. 24 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Tuesday he "understands" the feelings of Chinese students who staged anti-Japanese demonstrations in Beijing last week. Nakasone said in an interview videotaped by the TV Asahi network that it is true that Japanese people should continue to reflect upon their nation's previous actions in China. The demonstrations by Chinese students are therefore understandable, said Nakasone. The Beijing rally was reported to have been triggered by Nakasone's official visit to Yasukuni Shrine in Tokyo on August 15 to pay his tribute to war dead.

TALKS ON PARLIAMENTARY CONTACTS WITH SOUTH BEGIN

SK250138 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0105 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] The second round of preliminary contacts to hold North-South parliamentary talks began at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom today. Countless reporters from the North and South and abroad came to Panmunjom to cover the preliminary contacts to hold North-South parliamentary talks.

At 1000, the 5-man delegation led by SPA deputies Chon Kum-chol, head of our side's delegation, and Chu Chang-chun, deputy head, came to the preliminary contacts. Also, the 5-man delegation from the South side arrived there. At the first round of preliminary contacts on 23 July, our side set forth opinions regarding practical procedures on the convocation of North-South parliamentary talks, proposing that North-South parliamentary talks discuss as an agenda item the question of adopting a joint declaration of nonaggression -- a measure to promote national rapprochement and trust between the North and South and ease the strained situation of the country. Also, our side proposed that the proposal put forward by the South side be discussed as an agenda item.

Replying to this, the South side insisted that only the question of drafting a unified constitution and the question of laying a foundation for reunification be adopted as agenda items and demanded that discussions on the question of nonaggression be handed over to talks between the persons in authority. Because of our logical assertion and persuasion, however, the South side no longer continued its persistence, but affirmed our proposal and proposed that the question be discussed at the second round of preliminary contacts after more study.

Discussions to decide the matter regarding agenda items to be set before North-South parliamentary talks will be made at the contacts today. The contacts between the two sides continue.

Talks Proposal Viewed

SK240435 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Unattributed "talk": "For the Independent Reunification of the Fatherland -- the Proposal for North-South Parliamentary Talks Is a Just Overture Based on a Realistic Possibility"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Putting an end to the state of military confrontation between the North and South and removing the strained situation are the most urgent and key questions in removing distrust and misunderstanding between the North and South, deepening mutual understanding and trust creating an atmosphere for great national unity, improving the North-South relations, and realizing the peaceful and independent reunification of the country.

Easing the strained situation prevailing the country and removing the danger of war are preconditions for peace and peaceful reunification. A substantive basis to promote national rapprochement and unity and remove the danger of war should, above all, be laid for peace and peaceful reunification.

North-South parliamentary talks are the most proper form of talks which encourage our nation to set down a basis for peace and the peaceful reunification of the country. Of course, tripartite talks, in which we, the United States, and South Korea participate, should be realized to fundamentally remove the danger of war from the Korean peninsula and ensure a consolidated peace.

Under the present situation in which tripartite talks are not realized, however, we cannot just sit idly by and wait for someone to bring peace.

Our proposal for North-South parliamentary talks proceeds from our sincere, patriotic, and nation-loving stand of trying to sit face to face, find a way to ease tension, and resolve the internal problems of the nation. Today, easing tension on the Korean peninsula, preventing war, and preserving peace are a life-or-death question linked to the fate of the nation and the destiny of the country. Therefore, the most proper form of talks, which can reflect a broad range of opinions of the masses, parties, and factions in the North and South, is needed to correctly settle the question of guaranteeing the peace of the country.

Should talks take place between our SPA and the South Korean National Assembly, which comprehensively represent politicians, the opinion and demands of the whole nation can be collected to a certain extent and, in compliance with this, all questions can be successfully resolved. The North-South parliamentary talks are a positive and effective forum to enable the North and the South to lay a foundation for great national unity under national ideology, transcending differences in ideas and systems.

The biggest obstacle dividing the North and South is distrust and misunderstanding. It is no exaggeration to say that the relations of distrust and misunderstanding create a worse state than relations between hostile countries. These relations can be settled not by contact in the working-level field, such as Red Cross talks and economic talks, but only by authoritative political talks, such as parliamentary talks between the two sides. Differences in ideas and systems cannot be viewed as an obstacle in the path of peace and the peaceful reunification of the country. The North and South should no longer confront each other, but jointly find a way for reconciling with and trusting each other and living peacefully as fellow countrymen. Our proposal for North-South parliamentary talks, which was adopted under the precondition that, if the North and South sit at the same place while putting forward a single national ideology despite their different ideologies and systems, there will be no problem that they cannot resolve, is an extremely realistic overture.

If a joint declaration of nonaggression is announced as a result of North-South parliamentary talks, antagonism and confrontation between the North and South will be removed, even though a consolidated peace is not guaranteed in our country, and national unity will be promoted. On this basis the question of adopting a declaration of nonaggression at talks between North and South high-level politicians will be smoothly settled.

Also, the announcement of a joint declaration of nonaggression as a result of North-South parliamentary talks will promote multifaceted North-South collaboration and exchange by having an encouraging effect on North-South economic talks and Red Cross talks and, furthermore, contribute to the realization of tripartite talks aimed at guaranteeing the country's consolidated peace.

There is no reason for the South Korean side not to accept this reasonable proposal for national salvation. The South Korean side continues the treacherous act of defaming our ideology and system -- an act that cannot be compatible with dialogue -- while slandering our reasonable proposals for reunification and peace-loving efforts as so-called camouflaged peace offensives. Furthermore, there are incidents of suppressing youths, students, and people who have turned to the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for democratization, while their struggle is linked to us in a far-fetched manner, branding them as pro-communists. This shows that the South Korean authorities indeed, do not welcome our realistic measures for national rapprochement and the easing of tension.

The South Korean side must stop all acts not beneficial to dialogue and the preservation of peace and sincerely deal with our new peace proposal.

ALLEGED TERRORISM AGAINST SOUTH DENOUNCED

SK230712 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2155 GMT 19 Sep 85

[NODONG SINMUN 20 September commentary: "Preposterous, Slandering Propaganda"]

[Text] A South Korean radio station, on 18 September, reported that we are framing a plan to organize terrorist and subversive activities in South Korea by using Japanese people. The radio also reported that the Japanese agents have already received special education and training in Pyongyang. While saying that this report was quoted from the 18 September issue of TONG-A ILBO, which is published in Japan, the radio aired such a report. The report of TONG-A ILBO is a slander consistent in falsehood and fabrication from beginning to end. This is proved by the article itself. TONG-A ILBO reported that it received the information from well-informed sources. However, it did not reveal whether it received the information from sources in Japan or Pyongyang. Such slanderous propaganda will not be able to convince public opinion.

Subversive or terrorist activities have no place in our domestic and foreign policy. The word subversion or terrorism was fabricated by those who benefit by inspiring enmity within the nation and by maintaining division. TONG-A ILBO is an anti-communist newspaper for slandering, which serves as the South Korean ruling circles' mouthpiece in Japan. Even though it seems the newspaper has its own news collection network, the South Korean ruling circles are masterminds who have this newspaper carry false reports slandering us. This is evidenced by the fact that the South Korean radio carried the article on preparations for so-called subversive activities at the same time the Japanese newspaper reported it. The false report of TONG-A ILBO on our training of Japanese agents in order to organize subversive activities against South Korea was fabricated by South Korea to create dissension between the peoples of Korea and Japan by driving a wedge between them, inspire enmity among the South Korean people, promote national division, and justify the fascist rule. The South Korean ruling circles have made it a business to launch false propaganda, through TONG-A ILBO, about our organization of action units in order to conduct terrorist activities in South Korea with a base of operations in Japan. However, no one has witnessed the presence of such action units in South Korea.

The well-informed sources, which are said to have supplied data for TONGIL ILBO, are none other than the South Korean authorities. They needed such slanderous propaganda to build their effort to pour cold water over friendly relations between the peoples of Korea and Japan, which are being strengthened and developed, and to inspire confrontation between the North and the South. However, such an old-fashioned trick will not work. However hard they may try, they will not be able to injure the prestige of the republic and block the influence that our country exerts at home and abroad. Such false propaganda will only reveal the true colors of those who are attempting to find an escape in North-South confrontation and the perpetuation of division.

COMMENTARY ON SOUTH HINDERING OF FAMILY UNIONS

SK241455 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tu-ul: "Mean Propaganda for Slandering"]

[Text] As everyone knows well, with the realization of the mutual visits of the North and South Red Cross home-visiting groups, separated family members have shared the joy of reunion in Pyongyang and Seoul after a long separation of scores of years.

In Pyongyang, thanks to our side's sincere efforts and assistance, separated family members and relatives in the North and the South met each other in a free atmosphere.

This notwithstanding, in connection with this joyful event, the South side groundlessly denounced and slandered us through preposterously fabricated propaganda. On 22 September, through its government-patronized propaganda organs, it babbled to the effect that the reunions of separated family members in Pyongyang were held in a tense and complicated atmosphere under strict restrictions and surveillance, that the reunions were held in closed rooms, that South Korean reporters were kicked out of the rooms, and that they were not allowed to have interviews with separated family members. Thus, it deliberately spread false propaganda. This is mean and false propaganda that can be fabricated only by those who have made it their business to spread false propaganda reversing black and white.

Such self-contradictory statements babbled by the South side vividly reveal how preposterous and false its propaganda has been. The South side defamed us, alleging that our side hindered separated family members from sharing the joy of reunion in an open-minded atmosphere. Yet the South side complained to us, saying that our side did not allow it to listen to their conversation because the conversation concerned private affairs. To allow separated family members to share the joy of their hard-won reunions in a home-like atmosphere by exchanging conversation with open hearts, no one should meddle in their reunions. This is a matter of common sense. Nevertheless, the South side complained to us because the South side members were not allowed to sneak into the reunion site and to overhear their conversation. This vividly exposes that the South side tried to hinder separated family members from meeting in a free and home-like atmosphere. In addition, the South side hindered separated family members from sharing the joy of reunion through various tenacious methods. On 22 September, in Pyongyang, while separated family members were sharing the joy of reunion, an official of the South Korean side quickly removed a separated family member of Seoul from the site, taking him by the arm. At the reunion site in Seoul, when a separated family member from Pyongyang showed a picture of family members to his relatives, a South side official forcibly took the picture and ran away. He was urged to return the picture through a loudspeaker in the room, but he never returned it.

At a meeting of the working-level officials of the North and South Red Cross organizations held in Pyongyang on 20 and 21 September, the South side also insisted that separated family members and relatives meet in a group at a designated room in the hotel. The South side was also reluctant to allow separated family members and relatives to dine together and to allow them to stay together overnight at hotels. Despite these facts, the South side is adhering to false propaganda by babbling about strict control and restrictions by our side, a secret room for family reunions, and hinderance by our side like a thief turning on the owner. This is aimed at concealing their unwarranted acts of desperately hindering the reunions of separated family members and at misleading public opinion at home and abroad. The South side has schemed to abuse the exchange of the home-visiting groups between the North and the South for its impure political purposes. Therefore, the South side is not qualified to talk about the problem of separated family members.

In Pyongyang, a member of the South side home-visiting group gave a guide of our side a shirt on which the words "victory over communism" were written. A member of the South side delegation gave to a guide of our side a South Korean magazine in which anticommunist pictures and articles slandering us were included, under the pretext of presenting a gift. How can the humanitarian goal of the home-visiting groups be compatible with so-called victory over communism?

TEXT These acts by the South side vividly reveal that the South side is seeking to incite anticommunist confrontation under the pretext of the visit of the home-visiting group.

The South side cannot conceal its real aim no matter what mean fabrication and propaganda it may adhere to. The South side should not abuse the humanitarian work of the home-visiting groups for its impure political aim by hindering the work and by running counter to national harmony and unity.

SOVIET STEP TO HALT NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS SUPPORTED

SK240538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0524 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang September 24 (KCNA) -- The Democratic People's Republic of Korea expressed full support to the Soviet step on unilaterally stopping nuclear explosion.

This stand was clarified in a message of solidarity sent by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and chairman of the DPRK parliamentary group, to L. N. Tolkunov, president of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and chairman of the parliamentary group of the USSR, in support of the appeal of the Soviet parliamentary group.

The message says:

Due to the reckless nuclear arms buildup of the imperialists, the U.S. imperialists in particular, new type nuclear weapons are being stockpiled continuously on the globe. This is a direct factor in increasing the international tension and increasing the threat of new war, a thermonuclear war.

Under such situation respected Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, on July 29 published a statement on unilaterally stopping nuclear explosion. This will be an important beginning of the step for preventing the continued manufacture of new-type nuclear weapons and, furthermore, for universal and total abolition of the existing nuclear weapons, we think.

Considering this step of the Soviet Union to be part of the Leninist peaceloving policy of the Soviet party, we actively support it, the message notes.

Pointing out that the U.S. imperialists' schemes to form a three-way military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea in and around South Korea are entering the final stage, it says:

Under the situation today when all regions of the world, the Asian and Pacific regions in particular, are being turned into the nuclear arsenal of the U.S. imperialists, your initiative this time will contribute to stabilizing the situation in this region.

Efforts and peaceloving steps of the Soviet party and government to defend world peace and security have enjoyed the active support of our party and government and such support will be invariable in the future, too.

We take this opportunity to express the belief that the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship will consistently grow in strength and develop in the interest of the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries and the cause of world peace.

FURTHER ON GDR PARTY, STATE DELEGATION VISIT

Wonsan Meeting Welcomes Group

SK200633 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0532 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang September 20 (KCNA) -- A Wonsan mass meeting was held at the theatre of the Wonsan House of Youth on September 19 in welcome of the party and government delegation of the German Democratic Republic led by Horst Dohls, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party (SED).

Present at the meeting were Kong Chin-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Yim Hyong-ku, member of the WPK Central Committee, chief secretary of the Kangwon Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee, and other cadres.

Speaking at the meeting, Yim Hyong-ku said: The friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and the GDR are very favourably developing in all fields in the spirit agreed upon at the meeting of the leaders of the two parties and two states and on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. We feel greatly honored to have such staunch revolutionary comrades-in-arms in Europe as the GDR people. We will as ever fight determinedly for the victory of the cause of peace and socialism, tightly joining hands with the fraternal GDR people.

Speaking next, Horst Dohls said: We are very happy to witness in your beautiful country, the land of morning calm and the land of Chollima, great changes effected by revolutionary Korea in a historically short period under the guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea, a Marxist-Leninist party, headed by respected Comrade Kim Il-song, the great son of the Korean people, an outstanding revolutionary and internationalist.

Noting that in this short period the Korean people not only liquidated poverty but also built a prosperous socialist industrial state with a developed agriculture recognized internationally, he sincerely wished the Korean people great success in their future struggle for the implementation of the decisions of the sixth congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and for socialist construction. Turning to the question of Korean reunification, he said:

The GDR hails and supports the great exploits performed by respected Comrade Kim Il-song in the work for peace, detente and disarmament and the proposals put forward by the leadership of the DPRK party and state.

The GDR working people join the dear Korean comrades and friends in demanding the U.S. forces' immediate withdrawal from South Korea. We sharply denounce the U.S. imperialists' schemes to form a U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance. We also support the DPRK's proposal for holding tripartite talks involving the DPRK, the U.S. and South Korea to replace the Armistice Agreement signed in 1953 with a peace agreement and adopt a non-aggression declaration between the North and the South.

A silk banner in the name of the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee and the honorary flag of the Central Committee of the SED were exchanged at the meeting.

Kangwon Reception Held

SK200637 Pyongyang 3 KCNA in English 0542 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang September 20 (KCNA) -- The Kangwon Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee hosted a reception Thursday in honor of the party and government delegation of the German Democratic Republic led by Horst Dohlus, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party.

[Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 2200 GMT on 19 September carries a report on the banquet hosted by the WPK Kangwon Provincial Committee and the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee in honor of the GDR party and state delegation, in which is provided a list of the following officials who were in attendance:

[Comrade Kang Chin-tae, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of Administration Council; Yim Hyong-ku, member of the WPK Central Committee, chief secretary of the Kangwon Provincial Party Committee, and chairman of the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee; Choe Pok-hyon, chairman of the Kangwon Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; Kwon Min-chun, vice director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Hyong-yul, vice foreign minister, and other personages concerned attended the banquet.]

Speaking at the reception, Yim Hyong-ku, member of the WPK Central Committee, chief secretary of the Kangwon Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee, said: The friendship established between the two peoples in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism is developing favorably with each passing day on the basis of the particular intimacy between the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Erich Honecker. The feelings of friendship for the fraternal GDR people are deeply cherished in the hearts of the people in Kangwon Province, as in the hearts of all the Korean people.

The current Korean visit of the delegation will be conducive to further consolidating the deep-rooted relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and two peoples.

In his speech Horst Dohlus said that his delegation, while staying in Korea, had useful and constructive talks with leading officials of the DPRK party and government. This, he added, will help toward further strengthening and developing the relations between the two countries.

We fully support all the proposals advanced by Comrade Kim Il-song to ease tension in the Far East, replace the Armistice Agreement signed in 1953 with a peace agreement, make the U.S. forces withdraw from South Korea and reunify the country peacefully in a democratic way, he declared.

Dohlus Hosts Reception

SK210601 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0509 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang September 21 (KCNA) -- Horst Dohlus, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party (SED), who is heading a party and government delegation of the German Democratic Republic hosted a reception Friday evening at the GDR Embassy here upon the conclusion of the delegation's Korean visit.

Invited to the reception were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and Secretaries of the WPK Central Committee Ho Tam and Yon Hyong-muk, who are members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, and other officials. In his speech Horst Dohlus said: The current visit of the delegation helped toward implementing the points agreed upon by respected Comrade Erich Honecker and respected Comrade Kim Il-song, the heads of state of the two countries, and further strengthening the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties, two countries and two peoples.

Recalling that respected Comrade Kim Il-song had received the GDR party and government delegation, he said: It was an emotional event for us.

The party and people of Korea, he noted, have registered great successes in the revolution and construction under the leadership of respected Comrade Kim Il-song and esteemed Comrade Kim Chong-il. Horst Dohlus expressed the belief that the DPRK people would achieve greater success in their future struggle for implementing the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and defending socialism and peace on the Korean peninsula under the leadership of the party.

Ho Tam said in his speech: Through our meeting with the members of the delegation we have got better knowledge of the achievements made by the fraternal GDR people in the building of a developed socialist society under the leadership of the SED headed by respected Comrade Erich Honecker.

Noting that today the GDR people are demonstrating the superiority and vitality of socialism in the German soil where two systems stand opposed to each other and fully discharging its role as a fortress of peace in the centre of Europe, Ho Tam said: The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced as over their own over the successes gained by the fraternal GDR people in the internal and external activities. All our party, government and people will do their utmost to further strengthen the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties, governments and peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, Ho Tam declared.

Kim Yong-nam Meeting

SK210511 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0458 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang September 21 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam on September 20 met and had a conversation in a friendly atmosphere with Herbert Krolikowski, secretary of state of the Foreign Ministry of the German Democratic Republic and its first deputy minister

Delegation Ends Visit

SK211119 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1043 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang September 21 (KCNA) -- The party and government delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Horst Dohlus, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party (SED), left Pyongyang Saturday by air after visiting Korea upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It was seen off at the airport by Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Kong Chin-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Kwon Min-chun, deputy director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Hyong-yul, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Hyon Son-kwon, secretary of the Pyonguang Municipal Committee of the WPK.

Karl-Heinz Kern, GDR ambassador to Korea, and his embassy officials also saw off the delegation.

The delegation was received by the great leader President Kim Il-song during its stay here. It had talks with the party and government delegation of the DPRK, visited Mangyongdae and toured various places of Pyongyang and local areas.

NODONG SINMUN ON UNITY OF NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

SK200910 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2142 GMT 18 Sep 85

[NODONG SINMUN 19 September special article: "The Might of the Nonaligned Movement Lies in Unity and Cohesion"]

[Text] Recently, the conference of foreign ministers of nonaligned countries was successfully held in Luanda, the capital of Angola. The Luanda conference of foreign ministers of nonaligned countries, in which delegations from the 93 member countries of the Nonaligned Movement, including our delegation, and observers and guests from many other countries and regions -- 115 delegations in all -- participated, discussed the urgent problems facing the Nonaligned Movement at present and adopted a series of important documents and resolutions. The conference greatly contributed to ensuring that the Nonaligned Movement would be strengthened and developed in conformity with its lofty ideals and basic principles.

The Nonaligned Movement has victoriously advanced since it appeared on the stage of history as an independent political force. However, the struggle cause of this movement has not ended.

As stressed in the Luanda foreign ministers conference, it is necessary for all non-aligned countries to continuously strengthen the might of this movement and to concentrate efforts on enhancing its role in order to ensure that the Nonaligned Movement will perform its historic mission.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has said: To strengthen and develop the Nonaligned Movement, all nonaligned countries should thoroughly abide by the basic principles of this movement and achieve political unity and economic cooperation.

The most important task in strengthening and developing the Nonaligned Movement and in enhancing its role at present is to strengthen its unity and cohesion by all means. The might of the Nonaligned Movement lies in unity and cohesion. Therefore, without unity and cohesion, we cannot think of the victorious advance of this movement.

In particular, because the imperialists are trying to alienate the nonaligned countries and to pit them against each other in a bid to fish in troubled waters, ensuring the unity and cohesion of the Nonaligned Movement has become a more pressing task today.

The nonaligned countries should counter the imperialists' splittist and alienating maneuvers with the strategy of unity and should smash the enemies' offensive with their united strength. There are differences among the nonaligned countries. However, these countries can easily realize political unity and economic cooperation. The nonaligned countries have opposed imperialist rule and subjugation and have adhered to independence. This can constitute the basic condition for uniting these countries.

If the nonaligned countries adhere to the principled stand of placing the interests of the common cause against imperialism and for independence above everything else and of subordinating everything to these interests, the unity and cohesion of the Nonaligned Movement can be firmly ensured and constantly strengthened.

As discussed at the Luanda conference, successfully carrying out the common cause against imperialism and for independence, in fact, constitutes a most urgent and important task of the nonaligned countries. Imperialism and colonialism are the basic obstacles hindering the independent development and social progress of the nonaligned countries, the newly emerging countries. The imperialists not only brutally repressed and exploited the nonaligned countries in the past, but have also continued aggression and intervention since these countries achieved their national independence and sovereignty. Thus, the imperialists today are viciously scheming to exploit and plunder the nonaligned countries through their neocolonialist methods.

In particular, as the overall crisis of capitalism further deepens, the Western countries, including the United States, further cling to the exploitation and plundering of the developing countries and shift their growing economic difficulties onto these countries. Because of this, many of the nonaligned countries, the developing countries, are confronted with a difficult economic situation, and the gulf between the rich and the poor, the developed and developing countries, is widening.

The foreign debts owed by the developing countries today have reached as much as \$1 trillion. This is precisely a direct result of the imperialists' colonial exploitation and neocolonialist plundering. The imperialists have perpetrated their economic plundering and exploitation of the developing countries through such various methods as forcing imbalanced trade on them and increasing interest rates. Because of the imperialists' plundering tricks to lower prices in international markets, the export prices of the raw materials in developing countries have dropped to the lowest level in the past 50 years. The imperialists have not only systematically lowered the conventional prices of the raw materials of developing countries, but have also blocked the flow of industrial products into the markets of Western countries.

Because of this worsening imbalanced trade and exchange, the Latin American countries lost \$20 billion last year. At the same time, because the Western countries, including the United States, have increased their interest rates, the developing countries are confronted with a miserable situation in which they have to defray more than one-third of their total incomes acquired through exports to pay the loans and interest owed to Western countries.

These facts reveal that without the struggle against imperialism, the nonaligned countries cannot defend their national sovereignty, nor can they build a prosperous new society. Only by strengthening the struggle against imperialism can the nonaligned countries consolidate national sovereignty, achieve the independent development of their countries, and successfully achieve the goals of the Nonaligned Movement.

Therefore, it is important for the nonaligned countries to firmly unite while treasuring the interests of the common cause against imperialism and for independence and transcending their differences.

The potential of the Nonaligned Movement, which is an international movement including some 100 countries, is very great. When the nonaligned countries strengthen unity and cooperation, the Nonaligned Movement can demonstrate great might.

In particular, strengthening the unity and cohesion of the Nonaligned Movement and realizing South-South cooperation are an important guarantee for victory in the struggle for destroying the old international economic order, which is an offspring of the colonial system and lever of the imperialists for exploitation and plundering, and for establishing a new equitable international economic order.

The developing countries hold most of the world's raw material resources. In particular, nearly 70 percent of the total petroleum production output of the world is held by Third World countries. Eighty percent of the petroleum consumed in the developed capitalist countries in Europe are imported from Middle Eastern countries. In addition, the Western capitalist countries have relied on the developing countries for 93 percent of their total demands in tin, 65 percent in bauxite, and 40 percent in iron ore.

Such being the situation, if all the nonaligned countries strengthen unity and cooperation and struggle in unity, they will deal a telling blow to the imperialists and drive them into a corner. When the imperialists find themselves in a corner with no way out, they will have to comply with the demands of the peoples of the newly emerging countries willingly or unwillingly.

When the nonaligned countries strengthen unity and cooperation, they will not only be able to achieve victory in the struggle for destroying the old international economic order and for establishing a new one, but will also be able to outstandingly carry out the sacred cause of the struggle against all sorts of domination, subjugation, aggression, and inequality and for building a sovereign, prosperous, and independent new world.

Today, as the world's situation is becoming complicated and tense because of the imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war, the progressive peoples of the world hold great expectations and interest in the Nonaligned Movement, which is the powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our times.

The nonaligned countries will expedite the victory of the common cause against imperialism by strengthening unity and cooperation in response to the expectations of the progressive peoples of the world.

KIM CHONG-IL'S PART IN REUNIFICATION VIEWED

SK240348 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2320 GMT 22 Sep 85

[Unattributed "talk": "Brilliant Guidance and Immortal Achievement To Expedite National Reunification"]

[Text] Under the wise leadership of the great leader and party, our people are now struggling vigorously to achieve an independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland -- the nation's paramount task -- at an early date.

Thanks to the proposals initiated by our party and the government of the republic and their positive efforts, dialogue and contacts are being realized between the North and South, as well as North-South economic talks and Red Cross talks.

Our people unanimously hope to promote national harmony and unity and to expedite the improvement in North-South relations and the cause of reunification by effecting progress at dialogue. They are also continuously accelerating the revolution and construction in order to hasten the day of national reunification.

Forty years have passed since the country was divided. The great leader, who has never stopped considering about the question of national reunification in all this long period, not even for a single day, put forward at every period and every stage of revolutionary development very just policies and lines for an independent and peaceful reunification of the country and has wisely led the struggle to implement these lines and policies, all out of a noble sense of mission regarding our people's unanimous aspirations and mankind's peace cause.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: To achieve the cause of national reunification, the paramount national hope of the entire Korean people, is the most important revolutionary duty facing our party.

Regarding national reunification as the most important task that he himself should responsibly discharge, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is honoring the lofty will of the great leader, the sun of the nation and lodestar of national reunification, has dedicated from early on all his meditation, energy, and pains to expediting the cause of national reunification.

One story recalls that at about 0400 one morning in January 1973, a functionary who was driving a car, while the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il was busy attending to state affairs in the backseat, on a street in the capital city that was soon to greet the dawn, saw a trace of extreme exhaustion in his eyes. It pained the functionary to see him so exhausted.

In a trembling voice, the functionary implored: It is our earnest hope that you get some sleep at night and not skip your meals. Hearing this, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il said: Thank you. It is very kind of you to think so much of me. The leader has always said he cannot enjoy a good sleep before he brings national reunification to the people. The leader does not enjoy even one good night's sleep.

He continued: If my working this late at night is of any use to national reunification with which the leader himself is so concerned, I would like to keep going on for even 100 or 1,000 more ri.

The dear comrade's emotion-charged words brought a lump to his throat and he could not find words to reply. In retrospect, how many days and nights has our dear Comrade Kim Chong-il spent only to provide a huge, common national treasure and to open a bright road leading to national reunification with his unlimited energy and devotion?

Senior students at Kim Il-song University were endlessly honored to receive a historic letter from the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il on one day at the end of March in a year shortly before their significant graduation ceremony. The letter contained a 10-point programmatic guideline that the students should imprint in their hearts, and even bones, and cherish for the rest of their lives.

The students, who were poring over every item in the letter, which should be implemented without fail in the course of a struggle to consummate the chuche revolutionary cause explored by the great leader, again could hardly control the excitement and emotion welling up in them at the eighth item.

That eighth item was a significant teaching calling on them not to forget for even a moment their brothers in the southern half who had been trampled on by the U.S. imperialists and to be fully prepared to expedite national reunification. The students were engulfed with some indescribably strong emotions.

In retrospect, it was not the first time that the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il gave them a valuable teaching to prepare them better to implement the cause of national reunification.

How energetically he taught our youths and students the great leader's policy for the reunification of the fatherland, and how sagaciously he analyzed the complicated South Korean situation with an extraordinary insight that can see over a thousand miles! What a great effort he has made to bring up the students from South Korea to become able workers to excellently contribute to revolution and construction in South Korea after reunification!

How warm was the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's ardent desire for reunification, and how sublime and noble was his desire to save the compatriots in the South at an early date, as he warmly taught those who were awaiting graduation not to forget their brethren in the southern half for even one moment and to accelerate the day of the reunification of the fatherland! Hence, their hearts were full of firm resolve to reunify the fatherland during our generation without fail, upholding his noble will.

On 16 February 1975, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il came to his office early in the morning as usual and was busy all day. Toward the evening, without warning, he visited some functionaries of a certain unit. The functionaries, who had the honor of being with him, were filled with endless happiness and honor. The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il exchanged greetings with the functionaries and sat down in a plain chair and suggested that they discuss together the problem of the reunification of the fatherland with which the fatherly leader was always so deeply concerned.

The reunification of the fatherland! The functionaries looked up to him, inspired with awe. He, who must receive the blessings of all people and whom our people consistently wished to take a rest, forgetting all the cares of the world at least on that day, was so concerned with reunification of the fatherland and on that day even visited the functionaries.

When the functionaries sat around him, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il began to tell them in a low but fluent voice his idea to accelerate the reunification of the fatherland: The greatest work we must carry out is the reunification of the fatherland. The leader has spent 70 years [as heard] on the problem of the reunification of the fatherland. We cannot put off the reunification of the fatherland any longer. Speaking full of passion, he looked out of the southern window.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il continued: I want to see the South Korean people. I am anxious to meet them. What kind of life are they leading now? Whenever I picture their faces, my heart feels pain. I have not been to the south. I wish I could go to Seoul and Pusan with the great leader by reunifying the country at an early date. He then ardently taught that they should all work well to achieve the cause of reunification soon. The ardent desire for the reunification of the fatherland is the foremost long-cherished national desire! This was a [word indistinct] remark of his showing that he himself took the responsibility for this cause, regarding it as the greatest task.

While he continued his significant remarks containing the lofty idea to accelerate the reunification of the fatherland, the night deepened endlessly. Truly, all his contemplation and all his activities were always connected with the cause of the reunification of the fatherland. Let us save the southern half! Let us bring an end to the tragedy of division at an early date and realize the reunified fatherland! The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il illuminates all people with this awe-inspiring appeal and strongly invokes them to reunify the fatherland!

Under his great banner of guidance, the ranks for reunification are increased to tens of millions and the cause of the reunification of the fatherland vigorously advances along the single sacred road to its realization.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has a brilliant wisdom unequalled by anyone as well as an insight that can see over a thousand miles, and shines the future of the cause of the reunification of the fatherland brightly.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in his historic speech on 6 August 1971, proclaimed a policy of extensive negotiation between the North and the South and personally met the South Korean delegate who participated in high-level North-South political talks in May 1972, putting forward the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and grand national unity as a basic program for the reunification of the fatherland.

At that time as well, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il wisely organized and led the struggle of our party and people to realize the basic program of reunification of the fatherland, thereby upholding the lofty will of the great leader. To have the reunification program jointly confirmed and implemented by the North and the South was an urgent prerequisite for solving the problem of the reunification of the fatherland without interference of foreign forces. Even after the proclamation of the North-South joint statement, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il paid deep attention to the work of successfully realizing talks between the North and South Red Cross organizations and political talks between high level delegates to realize the three principles for the reunification of the fatherland.

He paid particularly deep attention to the talks between the North and South Red Cross organizations and personally solved problems that arose to help the talks progress successfully.

After the proclamation of the North-South joint statement, there were many difficulties until full-dress Red Cross talks materialized. However, the brilliant wisdom of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and the wise step he took overcame all difficulties and enabled the full-fledged dialogue between the North and South Red Cross organizations to take place, opening a new phase in realizing the extensive North-South dialogue set forth by the great leader.

Last year, for the first time in nearly 40 years since the country was divided in two and the nation was divided, relief goods for South Korean flood victims, sent by our people through overflowing compatriotic love reached the land of the South, creating an atmosphere for North-South dialogue with this as a turning point, and dialogue and contact were realized, including the North-South Red Cross talks and economic talks. In all this dwells the immortal efforts and pains of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is determined to accelerate the reunification of the fatherland by all means, upholding the lofty will of the great leader.

The energetic and meticulous guidance of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il to bring an end to the tragedy of national division and to realize the reunification of the fatherland at an early date and his great love for the people in the land of the South is commanding the endless admiration of all our people at home and abroad, the world's revolutionary people, and progressive social opinion.

Our people, who uphold and praise the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il as the great guiding star of reunification of the fatherland and look forward to a reunified Korea which will be dawning, will firmly rally around the party and the leader and will certainly and gloriously realize the historic cause of the reunification of the fatherland in our generation.

NODONG SINMUN ON ANNIVERSARY OF KIM IL-SONG'S WORK

SK210558 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2215 GMT 20 Sep 85

[NODONG SINMUN 21 September special article: "An Encouraging Banner That Has Helped Expedite the Cause of Founding the Country -- On the 40th anniversary of the Publication of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song's Historic Work Entitled 'The Construction of a New Korea and the Immediate Tasks for the Communists'"]

[Text] All the people across the country are now seething, while effecting new upsurges in production and construction in a bid to greet the 40th anniversary of the founding of the glorious WPK with shining labor feats.

Under such seething circumstances, our people marked the significant 40th anniversary of the publication of "The Construction of a New Korea and the Immediate Tasks for the Communists," a conversation that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who had triumphantly returned to the fatherland after achieving the cause of national liberation, held with the political operatives who were being dispatched to local areas on 20 September 1945.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic work is a programmatic document that has illuminated the path capable of building a powerful, wealthy, democratic, independent, and sovereign state in the land of the liberated fatherland of bestowing true freedom; of bestowing true freedom, rights, and happiness on our people; and of achieving national prosperity.

Our people, who obtained national liberation after suffering under the 36-year colonial rule by the Japanese imperialists, were seething with an enthusiasm for the founding of the country and their spirits were on an extreme upsurge.

The popular masses, however, were at a loss to know which path to follow and in what manner to follow it amid the then chaotic political situation in which various forces were voicing their own isms and assertions.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's work was an encouraging banner that has enabled the popular masses to have a clear vision of the future by clearly illuminating the path that Korea should follow and to successfully push ahead with their work of founding the country by staging a vigorous struggle to build a new Korea.

In his work, the great leader, redefining the anti-imperialist, antifeudalistic, and democratic nature of the Korean revolution, put forward, in detail, militant tasks that should be implemented on the path of sweeping away the residue of Japanese imperialism and feudalism and of building a genuinely democratic society, along with some ways to implement such militant tasks.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: In order to accelerate the work of founding the country and to successfully carry out the Korean revolution, it is imperative to found the party, to establish the government, and to construct the economy and culture as well by organizing and mobilizing the vast popular masses.

If we are to correctly implement this historic task, we must, first of all, do the preparatory work well by going deeply among the popular masses.

In his work, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song clearly stipulated concrete tasks to firmly organize the revolutionary bases, as a full measure to explain and propagate the lines of the founding of the country, which had already been presented to the popular masses, and to deal with the prevailing situation. He taught that only in this way could they defend and safeguard the great victory of national liberation which had been attained through the bloody anti-Japanese armed struggle and successfully implement the cause of founding the country.

In his work, the great leader, saying that the preparatory work for the founding of a revolutionary party, the staff office of the revolution, should be actively pushed ahead, also discussed the need to organize party organizations in various districts, to expand the party ranks, to train core members, and to strongly organize the ranks of cadre members.

Continuing his teaching that the foundation for the establishment of a democratic central government should be paved firmly by strengthening the local organs of power and by enhancing their roles, the great leader put forward concrete tasks designed to implement this task.

In addition, the great leader put forth, in his work, concrete tasks arising from the issue of putting the society in order and ensuring security for the people, from the issue of rehabilitating and reorganizing the destroyed industries of stabilizing the people's lives, and from the issue of rehabilitating, reorganizing, and running the educational institutions and of eliminating the residue of the Japanese imperialist thoughts and the feudalistic legacy.

In conclusion, the great leader, saying that the unity of the people of all walks of life should be strengthened and all the patriotic and democratic forces should be integrated into one strong force in order to successfully implement all these tasks designed to achieve the historic cause of the national founding, taught that democratic political parties and social organizations of various forms should form a firm united democratic national front.

By illuminating clearly the path capable of expediting the realization of the historic cause of an independent and sovereign state in the land of the liberated fatherland at an early date, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's work has become a militant banner that has encouraged and propelled our people in the struggle to build a new life.

Our people, who came to have a firm determination to struggle to establish a powerful, wealthy, independent, and sovereign country at their own initiative, joined together in the work of building a new Korea under the leadership of the great leader.

By putting forward, in detail, the pressing tasks that should be accomplished without fail in the construction of a new society, the great leader's work vigorously encouraged and propelled the people of the countries that have recently attained independence in their struggle.

Thus, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's work, a historic document that has put forward militant tasks to implement the construction of a new society at an early date on the basis of the immortal and great chuche idea, has opened, not only for our people, but also for the peoples who rose in the struggle to build a new life and new systems, a shining road of independence and progress on which they can explore their own fate in an independent and creative manner.

The course of struggle traversed by the Korean revolution over a 40-year period, from the publication of the great leader's historic work to date, is a proud road of victory during which the leader's unique and chuche-type revolutionary lines have been embodied in practical life, and thus came to brilliant fruition.

During these historical days, the great leader has devoted himself entirely to an effort to lead the 40 years of creation and construction to victory by taking the lead in the grave struggle of our party and revolution.

The founding of our party by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a historic event of epochal significance in developing the communist movement in our country and the Korean revolution. The founding of the party was the noble fruition of the energetic struggle of the great leader, who had devoted all his energy to this cause since the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and was the brilliant realization of the historic desire of our people for the founding of a militant and revolutionary party. Since the founding of the party, our people have magnificently advanced into the international revolutionary ranks as a dignified and mighty people who possess the staff headquarters of the revolution, their powerful vanguard unit, and as a powerful people who possess an invincible guiding force.

Since the initial stage of its activities, our party has created a history of brilliant victories under the leadership of the great leader. Our party has basically changed the position and role of the people by establishing a people's democratic system and by leading the revolution and construction. This is the history of miracles performed by our people in achieving the task, which others failed to accomplish even over tens of thousands of years, in a short period of time historically. This is also a proud history showing that there is nothing in the world the people who follow the wise leadership of the great leader and the party cannot perform.

Upholding the line and policy for the revolution and construction set forth by the great leader, our people have thoroughly carried out the 2-stage social revolution -- the anti-imperialist and democratic revolution and the socialist revolution -- in a short period of time. Thus, they have eliminated the yoke of exploitation and oppression from this land. They have also brilliantly achieved the historic cause of socialist industrialization in the short period of some 10 years. As a result, the might of our republic has been strengthened, and the dignity and honor of the people have become something that no one can slight.

Under the leadership of the glorious party, our people have advanced far along the road of completing the chuche cause developed by the great leader on the sacred summit of Mt Paektu, and a new change has taken place today in the development of our party and the revolution. The great revolutionary idea, profound leadership art, tested revolutionary work method, people-minded workstyle, and noble communist-type morality invented and developed by the respected and beloved leader in leading the revolution and construction have been inherited and developed by our party, and great success and achievements have been attained in the process.

The basic change that has taken place in all sectors of the revolution and construction, including the political, economic, and cultural sectors, and in the people's daily life, clearly shows that the chuche revolutionary cause pioneered by the great leader has been brilliantly achieved by our glorious party. Under the wise leadership of our party, the political and ideological unity between the entire party and all the people has been firmly consolidated into something that no force can destroy in the struggle to imbue the entire party and society with the chuche idea. Through this struggle, the work and life of our people has overflowed with a lively and fresh revolutionary spirit, and a new upsurge has been brought about in socialist economic construction.

Indeed, our people have been firmly united, cherishing feelings of absolute trust in the respected and beloved leader, who has restored and glorified the dignity and honor of the people through the arduous but glorious 40-year struggle for creation and construction, and through practical daily life, and who has built a prosperous and powerful socialist country in this land.

Our people also cherish trust in the glorious party center. This is the might of the fatherland and is a decisive guarantee for all victories.

As they did in the past, our people are overflowing with a resolve to hold higher the victorious banner of single-hearted unity, in order to resolutely safeguard and firmly consolidate the revolutionary gains that they have attained by themselves under the wise leadership of the party and the leader. All our party members and workers will devote all their energy to the struggle to complete the chuche revolutionary cause with revolutionary and national pride to advance along the road of victory under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, a revolutionary genius, the sun of the people, and a legendary hero, and of the glorious party.

KIM IL-SONG GIVES GUIDANCE AT NAMPO LOCK GATE

SK192246 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang September 19 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song today gave on-the-spot guidance in the construction of the Nampo Lock gate which has entered the stage of completion.

He was accompanied by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces, Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council, Comrade Hong Song-yong, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council, Comrade Yi Kun-mo, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, chief secretary of the Nampo Municipal Committee of the party and chairman of the Nampo Municipal People's Committee, and other officials concerned.

When President Kim Il-song arrived at the construction site of the lock gate, accompanied by the members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, the soldier-builders burst into stormy cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" and "Long live live the glorious Workers' Party of Korea."

A bouquet of flowers carrying the boundless reverence of the entire soldier-builders, was presented to him.

Going round the construction site of locks and other sites of the project, together with party and state leading cadres, he acquainted himself with the progress of construction, expressed deep satisfaction over the successful building of the grand monumental edifice by the constructors which will shine long with the history of the workers' party and highly praised their successes.

After making a round of the construction site of lock gate, President Kim Il-song gave programmatic teachings which would serve as the guiding principle in accelerating the completion of the project and carrying on grand nature-remaking projects more vigorously. Noting that the construction of the Nampo Lock gate is a great and gigantic project of world-wide fame unparalleled in the history of construction, he said that it is a great thing to conduct this difficult and vast project by our designs, our technology and our materials.

Saying that, for the completion of the lock gate construction it is required to decide which object of the remaining projects to carry out first and which next and to concentrate on the main link, he wisely indicated its direction and ways.

Noting that the Nampo Lock gate is a creation of eternal value which would be recorded in the history of the country and be handed down to the generations to come, he said that the quality of the project must be ensured on the highest level, with the requirements of construction method strictly met. Saying that another man-made sea would take shape in the lower reaches of the Taedong River with the completion of the Nampo Lock gate, he put forward concrete tasks for its effective use.

In anticipation of a fast development of sea transport with the construction of the Nampo Lock gate, he said, the Nampo Port must be expanded and further modernized to suit it.

Saying that the panoramic view of Nampo looked so wonderful from the sea, he gave instructions to build the city better to be a splendid port city of culture. He taught that grand nature-remaking including tideland reclamation should continue to be pushed forward energetically to turn the homeland into a better paradise for the people.

He posed for a photograph among soldier-builders who had rendered meritorious services in the construction of the Nampo Lock gate.

The Nampo Lock gate constructors are filled with a firm resolution to complete the project at the earliest possible date by carrying to thorough fulfillment the on-the-spot tech-nings of President Kim Il-song.

HONG SONG-YONG MEETS ROMANIAN DELEGATION

SK230615 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0553 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA) -- Vice-premier Hong Song-yong on September 23 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the State Planning Committee of Romania headed by its Vice-chairman Gheorghe Nicolescu. Present on the occasion were Pak Won-pyo, vice-chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Constantin Iftodi, Romanian ambassador to Korea.

HO CHONG-SUK MEETS ETHIOPIAN PARTY GROU

SK210602 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0459 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang September 21 (KCNA) -- Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of Workers' Party of Korea, on September 20 met and had a talk in a friendly atmosphere with the delegation of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia headed by Abdul Hafiz Yusuf, deputy director of a department of the party Central Committee.

SO KWAN-HUI MEETS POLISH WORKERS PARTY SECRETARY

SK250441 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0432 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang September 25 (KCNA) -- Zbigniew Michalek, secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, and his entourage arrived in Pyongyang on September 24 by train for a rest.

They were met at Pyongyang railway station by So Kwan-hui, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Kwon Min-chun, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and Leon Tomaszewski, Polish ambassador to Korea.

SOCIALIST CIVIL AVIATION DELEGATES LEAVE 24 SEP

SK250451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang September 25 (KCNA) -- The delegations of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland and Vietnam and the Romanian delegate left here for home on September 24 by plane after attending the 20th meeting of representatives of the civil aviation organs of socialist countries held in Pyongyang. The guests were seen off at the airport by Cho Kon-hyong, deputy director of the Civil Aviation Administration.

IRISH WORKERS PARTY HEAD, DELEGATION VISIT

Meet Pak Song-chol

SK250457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0438 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang September 25 (KCNA) -- Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, met and had a conversation with the delegation of the Irish Workers' Party headed by its General Secretary Sean Garland in a friendly atmosphere at the Mansudae Assembly Hall Tuesday. Present on the occasion was Kim Yong-sun, first vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

Give Gift to Kim Il-song

SK241045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang September 24 (KCNA) -- Comrade Sean Garland, general secretary of the Irish Workers' Party, visiting Korea presented a gift to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Comrade Sean Garland handed it to an official concerned.

Give Gift to Kim Chong-il

SK241048 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang September 24 (KCNA) -- Sean Garland, general secretary of the Irish Workers' Party, on a visit to Korea presented a gift to Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. The gift was conveyed by Sean Garland to a personage concerned.

SECOND PRELIMINARY PARLIAMENTARY MEETING HELD

SK250319 Seoul YONHAP in English 0304 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Panmunjom, Korea, Sept. 25 (OANA-YONHAP) -- South and North Korea held a second preliminary meeting for the arrangement of inter-Korean parliamentary talks at the truce village of Panmunjom on Wednesday. Five legislators from Seoul and five from Pyongyang met in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom at 10 a.m. Korean time (01:00 GMT).

Heading the South Korean delegation to the meeting is Rep. Kwon Chong-tal, chairman of the South Korean National Assembly's Home Affairs Committee. He said that the South Koreans came to negotiating table with a heavy responsibility to prepare for the inter-Korean parliamentary meeting "in the midst of very encouraging developments shown by a series of various South-North dialogues."

In a keynote speech at the Panmunjom meeting, Kwon said, "the questions concerning the agenda, the rank of the chief delegates, and the venue of the first meeting are the only three remaining issues yet to be settled as most of the other procedural matters have been agreed upon." During the first preliminary meeting, held in Panmunjom on July 23, lawmakers from both sides agreed that the inter-parliamentary talks should be held at the earliest possible date, alternately in Seoul and Pyongyang. The two sides also agreed that each delegation to the talks would comprise 11 members, as suggested by the South Koreans, but they failed to set an agenda for the talks.

In his keynote speech, the chief southern delegate repeated his assertion that it is "unnecessary and rather inappropriate" to include the declaration of non-aggression on the agenda for the inter-Korean parliamentary talks. Kwon said that the issue of non-aggression between the South and North should be dealt with and resolved between the government authorities who are entrusted and empowered to do so. He called on North Korea to accept Seoul's earlier proposal to hold top-level inter-Korean talks, in order to negotiate and resolve urgent issues, such as the reduction of tensions on the peninsula and the prevention of war.

Representing Pyongyang at the meeting Wednesday are Chon Kum-chol and four other lawmakers from the North Korean Supreme People's Assembly. Delegates from both sides focused on setting an agenda for the proposed inter-Korean parliamentary meeting.

'No Progress' Made

SK250845 Seoul YONHAP in English 0823 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Panmunjom, Korea, Sept. 25 (OANA-YONHAP) -- South and North Korean legislators made no progress Wednesday in the second preliminary meeting for the arrangement of inter-Korean parliamentary talks in the truce village of Panmunjom. During the two-hour, closed-door session, the two delegations discussed setting an agenda for the proposed inter-Korean parliamentary meeting, but failed to narrow their differences. They also disagreed about what ranks the chief delegates to the first parliamentary meeting should have and where that meeting should take place.

The North Korean delegates, led by Chon Kum-chol, presented a revised proposal, suggesting that the full-dress meeting involve discussions on how to reduce tensions on the Korean peninsula and how to promote the reunification of Korea.

In response, Rep Kwon Chong-tal, South Korea's chief delegate, said that North Korea's revised agenda was "much too general and extensive."

Kwon said that the revised proposal revealed North Korea's intention to hold the proposed inter-Korean parliamentary talks without an agenda. He repeated South Korea's proposal, made in the first preliminary meeting, that the two sides discuss the establishment of constitution for unification.

Following the meeting on Wednesday, Kwon told reporters here that North Korea's revised proposal is almost the same, in real terms, as the proposal it made in the first parliamentary meeting. The North Koreans have changed only the external aspect of their earlier proposal for the joint declaration of a non-aggression pact, Kwon said.

Although no progress was made in the second preliminary meeting between legislators from both sides, the South Korean delegation will try to pave the way in future preliminary rounds for the establishment of full-dress inter-Korean parliamentary talks, Kwon said. In the first preliminary meeting, held on July 23, the five-member South Korean delegation proposed an overall topic for discussion at the full-dress conference: "The organization of a consultative conference for national unification (should be established) in order to draft a unified constitution and (to discuss) matters related to the realization of the above, which is necessary for laying the groundwork for unification."

The North Korean delegates, on the other hand, proposed that the agenda include the drafting of a joint declaration of non-aggression. They said that Pyongyang would not oppose Seoul's proposal for setting up an organization to draft a constitution, however. Kwon predicted that Wednesday's meeting would not have any significant impact on the ongoing inter-Korean talks in the fields of economics, Red Cross or sports.

The two sides agreed to determine the date and venue for the third preliminary meeting later, through telephone consultations.

STUDENTS STAGE DEMONSTRATION ON YONSEI CAMPUS

SK250042 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Sep 85 p 8

[Text] Some 1,500 students from six universities in Seoul staged demonstrations on the campus of Yonsei University yesterday after holding a meeting to reorganize the "national league of student councils." About 500 of them attempted to take to the streets after the campus demonstrations, but they were driven back by the combat police forces who fired tear gas bombs toward the student demonstrators who hurled stones. The disturbances lasted for about one hour from 11:30 a.m.

The students issued a declaration calling for the "living rights of the masses," and statements with regard to the IMF general meeting import liberalization for the American agricultural and livestock products and the regular National Assembly session.

The students also announced that O Su-chin, 22, head of the Songgyungwan University student association, was selected as chairman of the National Student League, and Chong Tae-kun, 22 head of Yonsei University student association, as leader of the Sammintu body. Meanwhile, some students in provincial colleges, including Choson University in Kwangju, Cholla-namdo, Tong-a University in Pusan and Hallim University in Chunchon also staged demonstrations.

VISITORS TO PYONGYANG 'SHOCKED' AT CHANGES

SK241134 Seoul YONHAP in English 1015 GMT 24 Sep 85

[By Chang Chu-sok]

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 24 (OANA-YONHAP) -- The South Koreans who visited Pyongyang last weekend were shocked to discover that the North Korean capital is a huge pantheon dedicated to the worship of Kim Il-song.

A 151-member group comprising separated family members, folk art performers, journalists and support personnel visited Pyongyang Sept. 20-23, becoming the first group of non-official South Koreans to visit North Korea since the peninsula was divided 40 years ago. They were dumbfounded by the great changes that have taken place in Pyongyang. Only the Taedong River and a few old historical pavilions sparked their fading memories of Pyongyang.

A 170-meter tower built for the sole purpose of glorifying Kim Il-song is surrounded by statues of the "great leader," whose revolutionary slogans are written in big characters at the tops of several buildings. The grandiosity of the monuments to Kim contrast sharply with the dim, deadly quiet streets of the city.

The lobby and conference room on the third floor of the Koryo Hotel in Pyongyang became an arena where humanity was temporarily restored. Ideological differences disappeared in a flood of tears when 30 South Korean hometown visitors met with their long-lost kin. The joyful atmosphere evaporated a few minutes later, however, when the family reunion scene became a propaganda barrage, in which North Koreans repeated phrases, such as: "We live well by the special grace of our great leader, Kim Il-song," "the air bombing by the U.S. imperialist force during the Korean war destroyed the city," and "let's drive away the damned Americans and expedite the unification."

The meeting between Bishop Chi Hak-sun from the South with his sister and nephews, who live in the North, exemplified the tragedy that the Korean people have suffered since their nation was divided 40 years ago. Chi's north Korean sister said to him: "brother, you must be besides yourself. Where is heaven? We find heaven while we are alive. But you say you go to heaven after you die. Who can believe in heaven? The bishop was unable to answer his sister's questions. He merely patted her on the shoulder and said quietly, "You have been brainwashed very much here in the North."

Another visitor from the South, Min Kyong-ok, 75, had a joyful, yet troubled reunion with his two North Korean sons. Although they told him that they were living well by the grace of the "great leader," the father instinctively perceived that his sons were in great need. He gave them not only the gifts he had brought from Seoul but also his ring, suitcase and camera.

Thirty-five of the 50 hometown visitors from South Korea were happy because they were able to meet with their long-lost, but not long-forgotten, relatives during their brief three-day stay in Pyongyang. The other 15 South Korean visitors did not experience reunions with relatives, either because they had died or could not be located. Their heartbreak was beyond description as they left the North Korean capital.

Pak Chae-chang, 71, was one of the unfortunate South Koreans. He sneaked away from a luncheon party and went to the banks of the Taedong River running through Pyongyang.

From the riverside, he took a handful of sandy soil, which he took home to the South as a reminder of his bygone days in Pyongyang. Pak had gone to Pyongyang to meet his parents.

The highly emotional trip, full of tears, wailing and momentary joy was the first substantial achievement made in the intermittently held inter-Korean Red Cross talks, which began 15 years ago, in an effort to alleviate the agony of the estimated 10 million dispersed family members living in both sides of Korea.

The North Koreans tried to link art with ideology when the South Korean folk art troupe performed at the Grand Pyongyang Theater, the audience never applauded songs that they said were reminiscent of the old days. The only song they applauded was one that praises the beauty of Mt. Diamond, which is in North Korea. Repertories depicting the Chamsil Olympic Stadium and the development of Seoul caused the North Korean spectators to turn their heads. The spectators said that the troupe's presentation of modern jazz and dance was "nonsense." Living in a closed society, isolated from the outside world, the North Koreans must have been shocked by the jazz and modern dance performances.

Another significant event was the Sunday service held by the South Korean visitors in Pyongyang, where religious worship is prohibited. About 50 Christians among the visiting group prayed for the peaceful reunification of Korea in Protestant and Catholic services held inside the Koryo Hotel on Sunday morning. Pyongyang was at one time called "the Christian cradle of Korea." Christianity was first introduced to Korea through Pyongyang, where it gained its foothold.

Pak Sang-chun, 55, a member of the hometown visiting group, said that, when Korea was divided 40 years ago, half of the 400,000 Pyongyang residents were Christian and that more than 150 churches existed in the city. "During my trip to and visit in Pyongyang, I could not find a single church, a single cross or a single Christian," Pak said despondently.

The following remarks, made by North Koreans who were interviewed by South Korean reporters during the three-day visit, give some insight into the thoughts of North Koreans: "Because of Americans, children in the South are wandering the streets, begging for food."

"We learn English, so we will be able to communicate with Americans, whom we will have to confront in order to work for unification."

"My daughter wears an imitation flower on her head to look beautiful. The flower is a gracious gift from the leader."

"A god? No, there is nothing like that."

NORTH YET TO PROVE 'GENUINE SINCERITY' FOR TALKS

SK242357 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Sep 85 p 4

[Editorial: "North Korean Realities"]

[Text] The recent exchange of hometown visits by separated Korean families was surely a heroic venture undertaken by South and North Korea to open their doors to the other. The exchange, though limited in scale, has revealed much -- some of it even shocking to us -- that must be seriously taken heed of if we are to achieve mutual reconciliation.

We have realized anew that what stands between the divided halves of the peninsula is not only the barrier of the truce line but also that of different perceptions and values. Though the ideological difference between the South and North has been no secret, what we learned from the exchange still makes us feel pity anew.

The extreme atheism of North Korean citizens, who seemingly regard the personal cult of their ruler as the utmost value, dumb-founded us, making one wonder if such attitudes could exist at all in today's world. In their words, all that exists in the Northern society is the blessings of their ruler.

It was rather a pity to see children in the North so misguided in their perception of the outside world. Asked about the life of her counterparts in South Korea, a 13-year-old girl said: "Because of the migunghom (damn Americans), children in the south are wandering in the streets, begging for food to eat." A young girl on the street couldn't even understand the word "kyohoe," or church, despite the Pyongyang regime's propaganda that religious freedom is guaranteed in the North. Ringing in our ears is the remark of Bishop Chi Hak-sun who said after meeting his relatives there that he left so sad to leave them in "that inhumane society."

While in the North, hometown visitors from the South held religious services, reportedly for the first time in North Korea in about 35 years. This certainly was an emotional experience like the tearful reunion of separated families. Surely all this provides strong motivation for us to expedite the realization of territorial unification. This alone, however, is not enough to achieve that goal in actuality. There are too many factors that stand in the way of achieving that goal, as we have witnessed again in recent few days. The latest exchange of hometown visitors was only the beginning and we hope this will expand to include an increasing number of people and places to be visited.

To have our such desire realized, we must look squarely at the reality. Our approaches toward that goal must be realistic and conducted with perseverance. The northern Communists have yet to prove their genuine sincerity. The way to keep the north working on the inter-Korean dialogue and exchanges lies in preventing it from making any miscalculation about our readiness. Being too emotional or hasty may hinder practical progress of the exchange programs.

COURT CHOOSES 5 NEW ATTORNEYS FOR USIS CASE

SK250032 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Sep 85 p 8

[Text] The court panel of the Seoul District Criminal Court, in charge of the USIS seizure case, yesterday chose five lawyers to replace the 21 volunteer defense attorneys who resigned on Monday. The five state-appointed attorneys are In Chong-hon, Chong Chae-ho, An Pom-su, Chong Sun hak and Yun Chong-su. The volunteer defense counsel group, represented by lawyer Cho Sung-hyong, declared in the Monday hearing that they were quitting in protest against the justice minister's suspension of the law practice of colleague and lawmaker Pak Chan-chong.

Demands 10-Year Prison Terms

SK250524 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] The Seoul District Criminal Court has demanded a 10-year prison term for defendants Ham Un-kyong and Kim Min-sok, who led the occupation of the American Cultural Center building in Seoul.

At the trial held this morning at the Seoul District Criminal Court, the prosecutor demanded a 10-year prison term for Ham Un-kyong, chairman of the Sammin Struggle Committee of Seoul National University, on charges of violating the national security law on punishment for violent activities, and the law on hindering the execution of government officials' duties; and for Kim Min-sok, chairman of the National Federation of Student Associations, on charges of violating the law on assembly and demonstration, and the law on punishment for violent activities.

The prosecutor also demanded 7-year prison terms each for Hong Song-myong, Choe Yong-ku, and Chang Yong-sun of Seoul National University; Yi Chong-hun and Sin Chong-hun of Korea University; Pak Chong-ha and Yang Tong-chu of Yonsei University; Cho Song-hwan and Ku Cha-chun of Songgyungwan University; and No Kwang-ho of Sogang University -- totalling 10 -- on charges of hindering the execution of government officials' duties and the law on punishment for violent activities. These defendants are those who have been indicted for involvement in the incident of occupation of the American Cultural Center building in Seoul together with defendant Ham Un-kyong.

In addition, the prosecutor demanded 5-year prison term each for Yun Yong-sang. (O Kyong-chung), and (Yi Chi-song) of Seoul National University; Kim Yong-su and O Tae-hyon of Korea University; Choe Yong-kun and Chon Chin-suk of Yonsei University; and Yi Kwang-paek of Songgyungwan University.

YI MIN-U ON EFFORTS TO IMPROVE NATIONAL ECONOMY

SK250057 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Sep 85 p 4

[Text] Leaders of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NDP] had a series of meetings yesterday to discuss pending issues, including the normal operation of the National Assembly session. But no concrete decision was made.

As to the current political deadlock stemming from the indictment of the two NDP lawmakers for agitating student unrest, no one set forth a capital idea or alternative.

Asked on the possibility of a meeting with Democratic Justice Party [DJP] chairman No Tae-u within this week, NDP President Yi Min-u said: "We have to meet sometime, but it is rather difficult to foresee the future because the rule of politics is not kept on the basis of common sense."

Referring to the young NDP members' tough stance against the DJP expressed in the recent caucus, the NDP president said: "They should be careful about politics so as not break its frame."

Meanwhile, the NDP president sent a letter to party members across the nation, urging them to join nationwide drive to reduce foreign debts.

"Amid strong trade protectionism and market opening pressure from advanced countries including the United States, the national economic situation has worsened," Yi said. "It is the obligation of our party to save the nation from the pressure of foreign debts," he said.

The NDP president also urged the party members to bring complaints against irregularities in the raising and use of foreign debt to "a panel for receiving complaints on the irregular use of foreign loans."

BANGKOK WORLD REPORTS 3 KILLED IN FIGHTING

BK241225 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 24 Sep 85 p 2

[Text] Mae Hong Son -- Troops belonging to drug kingpin Khun Sa killed at least three Kuomintang (KMT) soldiers and wounded another 40 men belonging to an alliance of the KMT, Wa and Shan factions, a border police source said this morning. He said the casualties from two weeks of fighting inside Burma opposite Muang District of this northern province were from the KMT, the Wa National Army (WNA) and the Shan State Army (SSA).

KMT leader Col La Wu and Wa leader Col Maha Sang reportedly asked the Thai authorities to send 43 wounded men for treatment at Si Sangwan Hospital in Muang District. All the men were wounded in fighting. Three of the wounded later died in hospital, including a captain named Ping Hua Sae Wang. The Khun Sa side also received a number of casualties, the source said.

Fighting between the two sides has now entered its 16th day. It was reported to have centred on Ban Mae O Luang about 10 kilometres from Ban Mae O Lek in Muang District of this province. Thai troops have been put on alert in the border region to stem any possible spillover of fighting.

THAI BORDER CLOSED AFTER KAREN SHELLING

BK250159 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Sep 85 p 3

[Text] Mae Sot -- Karen rebels bombarded the Burmese military base in Myawaddy with more than 20 artillery shells last night. The shelling started at 5.45 p.m. and continued until 8 p.m. No report of casualties was officially confirmed but the base was heavily damaged, field military sources said. After the shelling started, the sources said, Burmese authorities ordered the border closed leaving about 100 Burmese vendors stranded on the Thai side and five Thai vendors on the Burmese side.

Border Patrol policemen and rangers were ordered on full alert to keep a close watch over the situation last night. The sources said the Karen rebels who shelled the Burmese base were from the 101st Special Battalion at Kawmura base. The sources also reported that the rebels had ambushed a Burmese convoy on Monday, wounding three soldiers and seizing supplies opposite Wangkaeo Village of this district.

A Burmese patrol unit had earlier ambushed a Karen convoy over the weekend, killing six and wounding at least 10 others. About 500,000 baht worth of supplies were confiscated. The ambush occurred opposite Muan Ruchai Village in Pop-pra Sub-district.

BORDER COMMITTEE DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PRC

BK250454 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0130 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] A Burmese delegation headed by U Sein Lwin, director general of the Survey Department, has arrived back in Rangoon by air after attending the third session of the Burma-China Joint Border Inspection Committee meeting held in Beijing, the People's Republic of China.

The delegation comprised U Win Lwin, deputy director of the Foreign Ministry's Boundary Division; U Maung Maung, deputy director of the Survey Department, U Tun Myint, U Khin Maung Aye, and U Thein Aung, officers in charge of the Survey Department; U William Han Lwin, assistant director of the International Law and Treaty Division of the Foreign Ministry; and U Ba Cho, assistant director of the Boundary Division of the Foreign Ministry. The Burmese delegation was welcomed back at Rangoon Airport yesterday by U Thein Han, director general of the Political Department of the Foreign Ministry; Mr Fu Shunhe, counselor of the PRC Embassy; and officials from the Foreign Ministry and the Survey Department.

THAI PAPER REPORTS FIGHTING NEAR THAI BORDER

BK250135 Bangkok THE NATION in English 25 Sep 85 p 3

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- Fighting between Khmer Rouge guerrillas and Vietnamese troops raged along the Thai-Kampuchean border opposite this border town yesterday while mortar shells spilled over into Thailand, field military sources said.

The sources said the fighting broke out in the afternoon and both sides exchanged mortars and recoilless rifles in the Kampuchean border area opposite the Thai village of Pa Rai seven kilometres north of here. They said around ten mortar shells landed about one kilometre inside Thai territory in Khok Ko and Nong Do villages but caused no damage.

Meanwhile, a radio broadcast by the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), monitored in Bangkok, said 700 Vietnamese troops with five T-54 tanks and other heavy arms were sent to the northern Kampuchean province of Oddar Meanchey last Thursday. The radio said 1,500 Hanoi troops with 17 T-54 tanks had been moved to Phum Charat in Pailin province of Trat [as published] to wipe out the Kampuchean guerrillas still active in the border areas.

According to military sources, four Khmer Rouge divisions are still holding their strongholds on the Thai-Kampuchean border opposite the areas stretching from Pong Namron district of Chanthaburi to Bo Rai district of Trat. They also predicted heavy fighting between the Khmer Rouge guerrillas and Vietnamese troopers opposite Pong Namron district during the forthcoming dry season.

COUNCIL OF STATE ISSUES DECREE ON DRAFT AGE

BK231138 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1118 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 23 Sept (SPK) -- The PRK Council of State recently issued a decree on compulsory military service. According to the decree, the age is limited between 18 and 30 and service lasts for 5 years.

VONADK CLAIMS 158 CASUALTIES IN SAMLOT ATTACK

BK220018 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Text] At midnight on 19 September, our national army launched a commando attack against a Vietnamese position at Treng on Samlot battlefield [Battambang Province]. The attack was launched in three prongs. The first prong attacked the command post of the 330th Brigade [Kang Pol] and the brigade's artillery positions; the second attacked the company position defending the brigade command post; and the third attacked the Treng commune office at Chipang. After a 15-minute battle, we took complete control over these three battlefields.

1. Destruction:

On the first and second fronts, we killed 72 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 86 others for a total of 158 casualties. A brigade commanding officer, a regiment commanding officer, and three battalion commanders were among those killed.

We destroyed an assortment of 125 weapons, including 3 122-mm, 4 105-mm, 1 55-mm, and 2 85-mm, cannon; 2 12.7-mm machineguns, 12 B-40 and 8 B-41 rocket launchers, 3 M-79's, 4 machineguns, 5 RPD's, 4 pistols, 77 AK's, 3 trucks, 1 40-meter long warehouse containing artillery shells, 3 ammunition warehouses each measuring 40 meters long, 2 rice stocks containing 800 sacks of rice, 1 20-meter warehouse containing clothing, 112 barracks, 2 C-46 and 3 C-25 radios, 4 telephones, 3 typewriters, and a sizable quantity of other war materiel.

2. Seizure:

We seized an assortment of 49 weapons, including 1 80-mm gun, 2 pistols, 36 AK's, 2 M-79's, 3 B-41 and 2 B-40 rocket launchers, 3 RPD's, 3 C-25 radios, 2 telephones, 2 radio receivers, 25,000 rounds of AK ammunition, 41 B-40 and 47 B-41 rockets, 50 M-79 grenades, 115 rucksacks, 70 pairs of shoes, 18 hammocks, 65 uniforms, and a quantity of other war materiel.

On the third prong, we completely liberated the Treng commune office at Chipang. We killed five Vietnamese soldiers on the spot and wounded two others; a Vietnamese expert was among those killed. We destroyed three commune office buildings, three checkpoint shelters, and a 15-meter bridge. We seized two AK's, seven SK's, and some military materiel. We liberated four villages: Vat Treng, Chipang, Phlov Meas, and Trapeang Rung Thmei.

VONADK: 22 VILLAGES ON TONLE SAP 'LIBERATED'

BK200020 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodia
2315 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] From the night of 14 September to 16 September, our national army launched sweeping operations against the Vietnamese soldiers along the Tonle Sap River bank, that is, at a 20 km-section stretching from Prek Kdam to Kompong Luong and Kompong Ta Ches townships with these results:

1. We killed 33 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 28 others. Among those killed was a provincial expert with the rank of company commander.
2. We destroyed three townships: Prek Kdam, Kompong Luong, and Ta Ches. We destroyed 3 60-hp motorboats, 4 small motorboats, 18 boats, 3 commune offices, 4 company positions, and some war materiel.
3. We seized 2 60-mm mortars, 3 B-40's, 1 drum-magazine machinegun, 12 AK's, 3,000 machinegun rounds, 41 B-40 rockets, 1,500 rounds of AK ammunition, and some documents and war materiel.
4. We liberated 22 villages located along the Tonle Sap bank from Prek Kdam to Kompong Luong and Kompong Ta Ches.

On the night of 15 September, we ambushed a Vietnamese company moving on Route 6 in an area 2 km east of Prek Kdam, killing eight Vietnamese soldiers, wounding six others, and destroying eight assorted weapons.

PRIME MINISTER PREM'S 23 SEP ADDRESS TO NATION

BK240525 Bangkok Army Television Service in Thai 1347 GMT 23 Sep 85

[23 September address to nation by Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon -- Recorded]

[Text] My beloved compatriots:

I am here tonight to inform you that on 24 September I will be departing for the 40th Session of the United Nations General Assembly. This meeting can be regarded as an important venue at which a majority of executive leaders of member countries gather to express their opinion in support of its ability to maintain continued world peace. This year, Thailand has an important role in the United Nations -- that is we have been elected a nonpermanent member of the Security Council, the body directly responsible for the maintenance of world peace. Our national interest depends on our performance. I consider it necessary for us to demonstrate our potential in order to allow other countries to have confidence in us.

I am determined to convince the 100 countries or so in this important meeting to believe in the stability of the government and other national institutions, in our security, and in our ability to participate fully in all activities with other nations.

My compatriots, I am aware that you are concerned with the recent unrest in the country and that you are anxious to learn the truth. I wish to say here that our fraternal people need not worry, as I have instructed the relevant officials to be responsible in investigating facts related to the incident; all sides will be treated fairly. We should not take this incident as a source of long term conflict or animosity. The government wishes to make clear that there is no point for some people to use well-intended but unconstitutional means to solve national problems. The government maintains that the only right and proper solution is through democratic means. For those who recently tried to use force to bring about changes in the country, the government will resort to the law as final judgment. It is hoped that this will create national unity without creating division between the people, the civil service, the police, and the military. The government believes that the unified Thai people are loyal to the monarchy and respect the rules laid down by the Constitution.

My beloved compatriots, as for the current economic problem, all of you might be well aware of the worldwide recession; which could be classified as severe. This phenomenon has affected our economy to a considerable extent, in particular on prices of agricultural products and other commodities such as rice, tapioca, natural rubber, maize, and tin. Rice provides a good illustration of this problem. The fact is that in the past, certain countries imported rice from us but some of them no longer do and even export rice to compete with us in the world market. We can neither control nor force them. This situation also causes the inevitable chain reaction. Furthermore, our industrial exports have been confronted with protectionist measures imposed by importing countries and this trend is likely to increase. This results in reduced purchasing power by the majority which leads to weakness of national monetary and financial positions.

However, the lingering economic problem which has been worrying us during the past 20 years is indeed that of the trade deficit. We have now reached the point at which the problem cannot be left to linger. Cautious and decisive action is required in solving this problem.

In easing this economic recession without affecting the national monetary and financial stability, it is necessary for us to adjust our economic policy. Attempts will be made to allocate the limited financial reserves to places where there are real needs or requirements for urgent adjustment. The government will be responsible for reviewing the various projects.

My dear compatriots, we shall need some time to examine the proper solution for these problems in the same light and indeed the fact is that the uneasiness and misconception prevail because the government looks at the overall picture of the nation and sees that most of the problems are related to external causes while many fraternal people view only segments of the picture which affect their own livelihood. Their uneasiness, however, is the result of the problems now facing the entire nation. Therefore, this is the focal point which all sectors must solve jointly. Here, we must use our national strength to generate resistance against the external economic threat and to create force to lift us up from our daily economic problems.

In our attempt to solve these problems, I have laid down broad measures and have instructed the relevant agencies to implement the two principal sets simultaneously.

The first set involves reduction of national expenditure that is neither necessary nor urgent so as to leave sufficient funds for the mitigation of this recession and the creation of employment. This would also lead to the reduction of imports. The National Economic and Social Development Board and the Budget Bureau have been assigned to consider the reduction of public expenditure. This might be done through the cancellation or postponement of major investment projects that require large amounts of funds, that involve a high proportion of imports, and that are not urgently necessary for the country, in order to conserve national budget. This can also be done through the retrenchment of implemented projects that do not prove to have beneficial returns in order to divert remaining funds to those with immediate returns.

The second set of measures involve the mitigation of the recession, creation of employment, and generation of income. These are regarded as the most important measures for the government as it is less likely to hope that the world economy will recover in the near future. These important measures, which must be expeditiously implemented, are as follows:

1. Restructuring the tax system in order to promote greater fairness, to eliminate fiscal obstacles to national development and export, and to improve the preferential system for the investment promoted industries.
2. Undertaking both monetary and other measures in order to generate more productive export.
3. Accelerating rural development in order to mitigate problems caused by the reduction of agricultural product prices. This is regarded as the most important means to solve rural poverty and seasonal unemployment. More jobs will be created for the rural peoples during the dry season.
4. Promotion of small and medium scale industries in provincial areas in which labor is high while machine and energy input are low. Planning for funds, marketing, technology, systematic management and acceleration of implementation must also be formulated.

5. Promotion of the tourism industry through the increase of budget allocation or with money from the Export Development Funds along with the elimination of obstacles against tourism. This is because the tourism industry not only brings in foreign exchange but also creates considerable domestic employment.

Regarding the protection of national peace and security from either internal or external threats, the various serious incidents and their results, including the latest one, have proved the contention that our nation has an efficient system and has the ability to resist the impact from all kinds of threats. We have been promoting and developing our security system continuously and you can rest assured and feel comfort that the system, together with its officials who are your own compatriots, will maintain national peace and security to the maximum. Please do not be disturbed by unfounded rumors of any kind, which are merely psychological warfare and which widely threaten us at the moment, and I firmly believe that they will ultimately be defeated with our rationale and consideration.

My compatriots, I can reassure you that the government is fully aware of any discomfort that arose in our nation. No one in the government will remain undisturbed by such discomposure of the people. I would like to assure you that once we are determined to solve the problems together, we can sail through the turbulence we are experiencing at the moment and will even emerge into an even brighter future. This is particularly for the future of our youths, who are growing up to assume responsibility for administering the country in the future.

My compatriots, I would like to thank you all for having given me your confidence as head of the government. I reiterate once again that I shall devote all my energy and thought as well as my talent to the task of overcoming the hardship of the people and bringing about happiness, love, understanding, and unity among compatriots. I shall steer the ship of state through the storms to a calm sea and clear sky.

May I finally wish all of you good luck.

Thank you. Good-bye.

PHICHIT BRIEFS OFFICERS ON ROLE DURING COUP

BK240237 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Sep 85 p 5

[By Soemsuk Kasitipradit]

[Text]. First Army Region Commander Lt-Gen Phichit Kunlawanit held a closed-door meeting with about 50 ranking army officers last week to clarify his role during the abortive coup in the wake of widespread rumours damaging to his reputation.

Those attending the 30-minute meeting at the Capital Security Command (CSC) initiated by Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek included First Division Commander Maj-Gen Itsaraphong Nunphakdi, Second Cavalry Division Commander Maj-Gen Ariya Ukhotkit, Anti-Aircraft Artillery Division Commander Maj-Gen Wirot Saengsanit, Second Division Commander Maj-Gen San Siphon and several regimental commanders.

Lt-Gen Phichit, in his capacity as commander of the army unit attached to the CSC, reportedly told the meeting that his role during the September 9 coup was solely that of a mediator. The general said he was appointed by the Internal Peace-keeping Board to negotiate a truce between the rebels and the loyalist forces in order to avoid bloodshed and destruction of property.

"...the Board agreed that talks should be held to save the lives of soldiers and civilians as well as to prevent damage to priceless historical places such as Wat Benchamabophit (where the Marble Temple is situated) and the Ananta Samakhom Throne Hall (the old Parliament building)," Lt-Gen Phichit was quoted as saying. A well-informed army source said Lt-Gen Phichit also pointed out the possibility of stray cannon shells hitting Chitlada Palace if fierce fighting had broken out between rebel and government forces.

According to the source, Lt-Gen Phichit said he went to Khao Kho in Phetchabun Province on September 7 and returned to Bangkok the next day. On the night of September 8, he went to Don Muang Airport to see off His Royal Highness Crown Prince Maha Wachiralongkon, who was leaving for Italy, and later returned home.

The general said that on September 9 he was woken at about 5 A.M. by a phone call from his aide, Capt Singsuk Singthai, reporting the presence of several tanks and troops on city streets. He immediately made a few phone calls to check the news before leaving his house at Patthanikon 2 housing estate for the First Infantry Regiment of the Royal Guards.

Lt-Gen Phichit reportedly said that he first went to the First Infantry Regiment barracks to arrange security for some members of the Royal Family who were in Bangkok at the time. Troops of the First Infantry Regiment are privileged to enter the palace compound to provide security for members of the Royal Family without first having to seek Government permission.

Lt-Gen Phichit said he remained at the First Infantry Regiment until 7 a.m. when he was finally convinced that a coup was taking place.

The source said Lt-Gen Phichit was eventually told by a former classmate at the Royal Chulachomklao Military Academy that the government forces had set up a command at the 11th Infantry Regiment in Bang Khen. At first the general hesitated to go there. It was not until he learnt that the command was ordered set up by Gen Athit himself that he went straight to the 11th Infantry Regiment.

The source quoted Lt-Gen Phichit as saying, "...If (we) used force to quell the rebellion, it would be possible. But are we willing to sacrifice the innocent civilians? The casualties could be ten, a hundred or even a thousand."

The source said Lt-Gen Phichit was later chosen by the Internal Peace-keeping Board headed by Deputy Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Thianchai Sirisamphan to negotiate a truce with the rebels. Shortly after noon, Lt-Gen Phichit left the 11th Infantry Regiment for the First Army Region headquarters on Ratchadamnoen Road to carry out his peace mission.

Throughout the talks, the general acted as a go-between conveying messages back and forth between the rebel and the government forces, said the source, adding that Lt-Gen Phichit was in regular contact with Gen Thianchai and Deputy Army Chief-of-Staff Lt-Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut.

The source quoted Lt-Gen Phichit as confirming that the order allowing alleged coup leaders, Col Manun Rupkhachon and his younger brother, Wing Commander Manat, and Col Manun's two aides, to leave the country was issued by the Internal Peace-keeping Board.

Col Manun did not have a passport then and Lt-Gen Chawalit ordered the chief of the Passport Division at the airport to arrange the papers for the colonel, said the source.

The source added that it was ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Somphon Burutrattanaphan, Air Force chief-of-staff, acting in the absence of Air Force Commander-in-Chief ACM Praphan Thupathemi, who authorized an Air Force plane to fly Col Manun and his two aides to Singapore. Col Manun later left Singapore for Frankfurt while his two aides were flown back to Bangkok to face charges of inciting a rebellion.

The source further said that it was at the request of Lt-Gen Chawalit that Lt-Gen Phichit assigned one of his aides, Lt-Col Noraset Itsarangkun na Ayutthaya, to accompany Col Manun on the flight to Singapore.

REPORT DETAILING ANNUAL MILITARY RESHUFFLE

BK221415 Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN in Thai 22 Sep 85 pp 6, 7

[Text] According to a new policy, the Defense Ministry this year will not publicly announce the list of military officers affected by the annual military reshuffle as it has in previous years. On the contrary, the list will be handed personally to military officers affected by the reshuffle. Anyway, newspaper columnists have dug up the names and have been reporting about it almost daily in their columns before and even after the recent coup attempt.

Following is the list of military officers affected by the reshuffle, which has already been signed into a royal command by his majesty the king. SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN is reporting only the important positions and persons who are of interest to the general public.

Office of the Permanent Secretary for Defense

General Prayun Bunnak, attached to the Supreme Command, to become permanent secretary of the Defense Ministry;

Lieutenant General Thawip Satthanon, director of the Defense Budget Office, to become deputy permanent secretary for defense;

Major General Prawat Komonman, deputy director of the Defense Budget Office, to become director of the Defense Budget Office;

Maj Gen Fuangchaloei Anirutthewa, official attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary for Defense, to be attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary for Defense assuming the payscale of a lieutenant general;

Maj Gen Chao Khongpunsin, aide de camp of the defense minister, to become official attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary for Defense;

Colonel Chamlong Simuang, to become official attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary for Defense assuming the payscale of a major general;

Col Kasem Naphasawat, to become aide de camp of the defense minister.

Supreme Command Headquarters

Gen Banchop Bunnak, Army chief of staff, to become Armed Forces chief of staff;

Lt Gen Krit Chicharoen, deputy Armed Forces chief of staff, to become official attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters;

Lt Gen Wisitphon Wongthai, chief of the Staff Officers of the Supreme Commander, to become official attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters;

Lt Gen Suraphon Bannakitsophon, assistant Army chief of staff for logistics, to become deputy Armed Forces chief of staff;

Vice Admiral Winit Siphotchanat, commander of the Advanced Navy Institute, to become deputy Armed Forces chief of staff;

Lt Gen Prathiap Thetwisan, official attached to the Army Headquarters, to be official attached to the Supreme Commander's Office assuming the payscale of a full general;

Lt Gen Bandit Amatayakun, commander of the Security Center, to become chief of the Staff Officers of the Supreme Commander;
Maj Gen Wichit Bunyawat, deputy director for administration of the Information Office, to become director of the Information Office.

Royal Thai Army

Lt Gen Chuthai Saengthawip, deputy Army chief of staff, to be deputy Army commander in chief;
Lt Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, deputy Army chief of staff, to be Army chief of staff;
Lt Gen Kamhaeng Chanthawirat, assistant Army chief of staff for information, to become assistant Army commander in chief;
Lt Gen Akkhaphon Somrup, assistant Army chief of staff for personnel, to become assistant Army commander in chief;
Lt Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun, assistant Army chief of staff for operations, to become deputy Army chief of staff;
Lt Charat Wongsayan, Army comptroller, to become deputy Army chief of staff;
Maj Gen Suchinda Khraprayun, director of Army operations, to become assistant Army chief of staff for operations;
Maj Gen Ngamphon Nutsathit, director of Army intelligence, to become assistant Army chief of staff for intelligence;
Maj Gen Kasem Sanguanchatsorakrai, director of the Army Engineer Department, to be assistant Army chief of staff for logistics;
Maj Gen Sirichai Laksaniyanawin, deputy director of the Territorial Defense Department, to be assistant Army chief of staff for personnel;
Maj Gen Wichai Phoemsap, deputy Army comptroller general, to become Army comptroller general;
Maj Gen Wichit Sukmak, commander of Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy, to become director of the Territorial Defense Department;
Maj Gen Ruamsak Chaikomin, deputy commander of the 3d Army Region, to become commander of the 3d Army Region;
Maj Gen Panya Singsakda, deputy commander of the 4th Army Region, to become deputy commander of the Army Advanced Institute;
Maj Gen Wisit Atkhumwong, chief of staff of the 3d Army Region, to become deputy commander of the 4th Army Region;
Maj Gen Suthep Siwara, chief of staff of the Territorial Defense Department, to become deputy director of the Territorial Defense Department;
Maj Gen Sathon Suwannapha, commander of the 1st Cavalry Division, to become deputy director of the Territorial Defense Department;
Maj Gen Itsaraphong Nunphakdi, commander of the 1st Division, Royal Guard, to become deputy commander of the 2d Army Region;
Maj Gen Surat Inthasiri, commander of the 1st Army Support Command, to become deputy commander of the 4th Army Region;
Maj Gen Siri Thiwaphan, commander of the 4th Infantry Division, to become deputy commander of the 3d Army Region;
Maj Gen Chap Iamsiri, commander of the 5th Infantry Division, to become deputy commander of the 4th Army Region;
Maj Gen Niyom Santhanakhom, commander of the Military Preparatory School, to become commander of the Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy;
Maj Gen Wimon Wongwanit, commander of the 1st Special Combat Division, to become commander of the 1st Division, Royal Guard;
Col Pramon Phalasin, deputy director of Army intelligence, to become director of Army operations;
Col Thawon Rattanawadi, deputy director of Army intelligence, to become director of Army intelligence;

Col Wichian Sukplang, deputy director of the Army Field Engineering Department, to become director of the Army Engineering Department;
Col Yutthasek Sasiprapha, deputy commander of the 1st Division, Royal Guard, to become chief of staff of the Territorial Defense Department;
Col Watthana Sanphanit, deputy commander of the 1st Division, Royal Guard, to become commander of the 1st Special Combat Division;
Col Phairot Chan-urai, deputy commander of the 1st Cavalry Division, to become commander of the 1st Cavalry Division;
Col Choe Phosinak, deputy commander of the 4th Infantry Division, to become commander of the 4th Infantry Division;
Col Kitti Rattanachaya, deputy commander of the 5th Infantry Division, to become commander of the 5th Infantry Division.

Royal Thai Navy

Vice Adm Surathin Chantharaphakdi, fleet deputy commander, to become Navy chief of staff;
Vice Adm Sam-ang Krisophon, fleet chief of staff, to become fleet deputy commander;
Rear Adm Thalang Chanthanaprayun, director of personnel, to become assistant Navy chief of staff for personnel;
Rear Adm Kasem Rakcharoen, director of logistics, to become Navy comptroller;
Rear Adm Yongsuk Sunthonnak, director of intelligence, to become commander of the Sattahip Naval Base;
Rear Adm Kasem Mekloi, deputy commander of the Marine Regiment, to become commander of the Marine Regiment;
Rear Adm Thaklaeo Sisamrit, fleet deputy chief of staff, to become fleet chief of staff;
Rear Adm Sunthon Krathet, commander of the fleet Antisubmarine Squadron, to become director of logistics;
Rear Adm Narong Namasonthi, chief of staff of the Marine Regiment, to become deputy commander of the Marine Regiment;
Rear Adm Udomsak Ratchattanak, commander of the Marine Regiment's Training Center, to become deputy commander of the Marine Regiment;
Capt Pride Kanchanarat, deputy chief of staff of the Marine Regiment, to become chief of staff of the Marine Regiment;
Capt Pralat Wirapri, deputy director of personnel, to become director of personnel.

Royal Thai Air Force

Air Chief Marshal Thuanthong Yot-awut, assistant commander in chief of the Air Force, to become chief of staff of the Air Force;
Air Marshal Chamnan Phattharayothin, deputy chief of staff of the Air Force, to become deputy commander in chief of the Air Force;
Air Marshal Wathit Lohasut, director of education and training, to become assistant commander in chief of the Air Force;
Air Marshal Phisut Ritthakhani, official attached to the Air Force Headquarters, to become assistant commander in chief of the Air Force;
Air Marshal Kaset Rotchananin, assistant chief of staff for logistics support, to become deputy chief of staff of the Air Force;
Air Marshal Woranat Aphichari, assistant chief of staff for operations, to become deputy chief of staff of the Air Force;
Air Vice Marshal Kan Phimanthip, director of operations, to become assistant chief of staff for operations of the Air Force;
Air Vice Marshal Nimon Bunyanurak, director of civil engineering, to become assistant chief of staff for logistics support of the Air Force;
Air Vice Marshal Wira Kitchathon, deputy director of education and training, to become director of education and training;
Air Vice Marshal Phisit Sikalasin, director of personnel, to become assistant chief of staff for personnel of the Air Force.

Power Base Positions

As for the reshuffle of Army officers at the level of senior colonel in charge of strength, such as deputy division commanders and regiment commanders, supreme commander and Army commander in chief, General Athit Kamlang-ek, on 6 September, only 3 days before the coup, signed an order on the appointments. Sources at the Army told SIAM RAT SAPHA WICHAN that the reshuffle of officers at that level are mostly based on their line of responsibilities and seniority. To cite as example,

Col Bandit Malai-arison, commander of the 1st Infantry Regiment, Royal Guard, has been promoted to deputy commander of the 1st Army Division, Royal Guard;

Col Montri Thipwathi, chief of staff of the 1st Division, Royal Guard, becomes deputy commander of the 1st Division, Royal Guard;

Col Somphop Attanan, deputy commander of the 1st Infantry Regiment, Royal Guard, becomes commander of the 1st Infantry Regiment, Royal Guard;

Col Ruthai Nilubon, commander of the 2d Cavalry Regiment, becomes deputy commander of the 1st Cavalry Division.

PREM MEETS WITH COUP INVESTIGATORS 23 SEP

BK241206 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 24 Sep 85 p 32

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, in a briefing before his departure for the United States and Europe today, yesterday met Police Chief Gen Narong Mahanon and two other high-ranking officers in charge of investigating the September 9 coup attempt. The hour-long briefing at the Prime Minister's Sisa Thewet residence was attended by deputy director-general of the Police Department Lt Gen Suthat Sukhumwat, who heads the investigation committee, and deputy commissioner of the Metropolitan Police Maj-Gen Sawaeng Thirasawat.

Informed sources said First Army Region Commander Lt-Gen Phichit Kunlawanit met Gen Prem at his residence before the briefing but the subject of their discussion was not known.

Meanwhile, police are still hunting 10 suspects in the failed coup. They include Col Manun Rupkhachon, Wing Commander Manat Rupkhachon, chit fund operator Fkkayut Anchanbut, Sanan Khattiya, Rakkiat Thammachat, Capt Prawat Khlaisang, Capt Ekkachai Atthapanit, Capt Denduang Thimwatthana, Capt Wisut Saengwong and Capt Nakkharin Nak-athit. Police have so far arrested four retired generals, one active general, seven labour leaders, 10 low-to-mid-ranking officers, an ex-parliament guard and a university lecturer.

PREM, DELEGATION DEPART ON TRIP TO U.S., EUROPE

BK250507 Bangkok THE NATION in English 25 Sep 85 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon left for a 17-day tour of the United States and Europe yesterday, with a group of well-wishers at the military airport pledging to "fight to their death." against any coup attempt during his absence.

The premier was seen off by members of his Cabinet, senior government and military officials as well as foreign dignitaries. Prem, who has shortened his scheduled tour, will return home on Oct 10.

The senior military officials present at the airport included Army Chief-of-Staff Gen Banchop Bunnak, Deputy Army Chief-of-Staff Lt Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, Assistant Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Ong-at Suphamat, Assistant Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Mana Rattanakoset and Navy Commander-in-Chief Adm Nippon Sirithon.

Supreme Commander and Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek was initially scheduled to see the premier off but he changed his plan at the airport at the last minute to meet HRH Crown Prince Wachiralongkon who was piloting a jet-fighter at the military airport. However, Gen Athit radioed Gen Prem from the control tower of the Air Force base apparently to bid him a farewell. The conversation lasted about 10 minutes, according to informed sources.

Deputy Prime Minister Gen Prachuap Suntharangkun, who is acting prime minister during Prem's absence, told reporters at the airport that Gen Prem had asked him to look after the general situation while he was away. "If there is any serious problem occurring during his absence, I can contact him at once. The line of communications is open all the time," he said.

He said the premier had not given him any specific assignment with regards to the legal procedures against coup suspects because there are authorities who are already taking care of the matter.

Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun told reporters that the premier was concerned more about economic matters than the political situation.

MINISTER WELCOMES MOVES TO LOWER U.S. DOLLAR

BK250215 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Sep 85 p 1

[Excerpt] Finance Minister Sommai Huntrakun yesterday welcomed moves by industrialized countries to bring down the value of the U.S. dollar. He said the move would benefit Thailand and the rest of the world.

The lowering of the value of the U.S. dollar by the industrialized nations was the right measure to correct world economic problems which have brought about strong trade protectionism, he said. Mr Sommai said he hoped that the moves made by the U.S., Japan, West Germany, England and France to bring down the value of the U.S. dollar would be long-term.

On local markets yesterday the baht again strengthened dramatically against the dollar and its mid-rate surged to 26.43 from 26.98 at close on Monday.

SOVIET PARLIAMENTARIANS TO VISIT IN OCTOBER

BK200857 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Soviet ambassador to Thailand Valentin Petrovich Kasatkin called on National Assembly President Ukrit Mongkhonnawin at 1100 today to report on the planned visit to Thailand by the chairman of the Council of the Union of the Supreme Soviet, Lev Tolkunov, and the chairman of the Council of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet, A. Voss. The two will lead a delegation on an official visit to Thailand as guests of the Thai Parliament in late October. The National Assembly president told the Soviet ambassador that the visit to Thailand by the leaders of the Soviet legislative branch will help strengthen the friendship between the Soviet and Thai peoples and parliamentary institutions.

COURT EXTENDS DETENTION OF COUP SUSPECTS

BK240145 Bangkok THE NATION in English 24 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] The Criminal Court yesterday extended the detention of three retired senior military officers and four labour unionists allegedly involved in the September 9 coup attempt despite an objection by former prime minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan, who is in the group.

Gen Kriangsak told the court that he opposed the police's request for the extension of his detention on grounds that he had already been interrogated by the authorities and told them all he knew.

Gen Kirangsak appeared in a brown suit at the court which was temporarily set up at the building of the Sub-Division 1 of the Special Branch Police. The building is also used for the detention of Gen Kriangsak, former supreme commander Gen Soem na Nakhon and former deputy supreme commander ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Krasae Intharat. They involve other suspects as well as witnesses and this will have nothing to do with him.

Kriangsak who looked tense during the hearing said that after he had learnt of what actually happened on September 9, he had used his influence as a former prime minister and a former superior of the coup conspirators to restrain them from fighting against loyalist troops to prevent further damage and casualties.

Meanwhile, the four labour union leaders, president of the Labour Congress of Thailand (LCT) Amat Khamthetthong, LCT adviser Sawat Lukdot, Bangkok Mass Transit, unionists Prathin Thamrongchoi and Itsara Ngamrot objected the extension of their detention, denying that they were involved in the coup attempt.

COURT REJECTS CIVILIAN CASE AGAINST COUP FIGURES

BK240149 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Sep 85 p 5

[Text] The Criminal Court yesterday threw out a case which a civilian filed last Friday against three retired generals implicated in the September 9 coup attempt.

Mr Thanaphat Kongsri, a 42-year-old merchant from Samut Prakan, claimed that former prime minister General Kriangsak Chamanan, former supreme commander General Soem na Nakhon and ex-assistant army commander-in-chief General Yot Thephatsadin na Ayutthaya were responsible for attempted murder and ordering troops to commit offences. He alleged that he suffered shock as a result of shooting during the abortive coup and said a bullet or shrapnel tore a hole in his shirt.

Judges Annuai Sukphrom and Withep Siriphap, who presided over the preliminary examination, ruled that the charges Mr Thanaphat made did not contain full details regarding the time and place of the alleged offences and the persons involved. They said the absence of details did not give the accused a clear understanding of the charges and decided that they should therefore be dismissed.

PRC 'ARMED PROVOCATIONS' FOR WEEK ENDING 20 SEP

OW241532 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 24 Sep 85

["Chinese Intensified Armed Provocations Against Northern Border District" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 24 -- In the week ending Sept. 20, Chinese troops from across the border fired 20,000 artillery and mortar shells on Thanh Thuy village, Vi Xuyen District, in the northern border province of Ha Tuyen, and along the road linking the provincial town of Ha Giang with Thanh Thuy village, some even 18 km deep inside Vietnamese territory, thus committing many crimes against the local population. At the same time, many Chinese infantry units were massed close to the area bordering Vi Xuyen District.

Seriously still, on Sept. 23 Chinese gunners fired more than 20,000 artillery and mortar rounds on the villages of Thanh Thuy and Pa Han, Vi Xuyen District. A number of Chinese infantry battalions were mobilized to attack several hills in Thanh Thuy village.

The local army and people duly punished the Chinese aggressors, wiping out more than 170 of them and firmly defending their fortifications.

Also over recent days, many groups of Chinese commandoes and scouts were dispatched into Vietnamese border areas for sabotage activities such as Dong Van and Xin Man Districts (Ha Tuyen Province), Trang Dinh District (Lang Son) and Ha Quang District (Cao Bang). China also dropped mines on Vietnamese rivers flowing from China, causing casualties to many civilians.

COMMISSION ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON PRC 'WAR CRIMES'

OW241620 Hanoi VNA in English 1559 GMT 24 Sep 85

["China's War Crimes Against Vietnam" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 24 -- Over recent period, the Chinese authorities have committed more crimes against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, says a communique on China's war crimes against Vietnam from late August to mid-September, which was released recently by the Commission for Investigation into the Chinese Expansionists and Hegemonists' War Crimes Against Vietnam.

The communique went on:

"Especially serious, from August 25 to Sept. 12 China repeatedly shelled and opened land-grabbing attacks on the whole length of the Vietnamese northern border, and dropped mines on the Red and Lo (Clear) Rivers, thus causing many losses in lives and property to Vietnamese people.

1. Along the Vietnamese northern border:

-- Chinese troops fired more than 120,000 artillery and mortar rounds and small arms on many areas of Quang Ninh, Lang Son, Cao Bang, Ha Tuyen and Lai Chau Provinces. Particularly on some areas of Vi Xuyen District (Ha Tuyen Province), they fired more than 90,000 artillery and mortar rounds; some areas were from 15 to 18 km deep inside Vietnamese territory.

On August 25, 26 and 27, while Vietnam and China were exchanging the detainees China refused to observe its pledge for ceasing all hostile armed activities, and instead fired over 2,000 artillery and mortar rounds and small arms on Vietnamese territory.

-- On 20 occasions, China sent infantry units of from company to regiment sizes with artillery coverage to infiltrate into Vietnamese territory in an attempt to grab a number of areas in Vi Xuyen District (Ha Tuyen). On Sept. 8 alone, a Chinese infantry regiment, having been supported by the shelling of nearly 30,000 artillery and mortar rounds, opened repeated attacks on several hills north of Thanh Thuy bridge in Vi Xuyen District.

-- Chinese troops made nearly 30 incursions into Vietnamese northern border areas, conducting spy activities, laying ambushes, kidnapping, and assassinating Vietnamese cadres and civilians. On Sept. 5, Chinese commandoes shot dead a civilian, plundered the people in Coc Pang village, Bao Lac District, Cao Bang Province, of their pigs, poultry and other property. Another group of Chinese commandoes laid mines on roads in Lung Lan village, Meo Vac District, Ha Tuyen Province, killing a person and wounding another. On Sept. 9 Chinese commandoes raided on Apa Chai village, Muong Te District, Lai Chau Province, taking away two civilians to China.

2. River mines claim victims among Vietnamese civilians living by the sides of the rivers in North Vietnam.

The Chinese ruling circles since May 1985 have dropped mines on the Red and Lo (Clear) Rivers, causing casualties to people in northern border provinces. Since mid August 1985, they have repeatedly dropped mines on rivers flowing from southern China, committing new crimes against Vietnamese civilians. So far, China has made 50 mine-droppings on Vietnamese rivers, killing 11 civilians, wounding 43 others, mostly children who were taking a swim or tending buffaloes near the rivers. In a single week ending Sept. 6 ten cases were reported.

All the above-mentioned crimes were committed at a time when the Chinese ruling circles repeatedly clamoured that they "wish to contribute to improving the relations between China and Vietnam"... and when the peoples of Vietnam and China wish to celebrate their national days in peace. This has shown that the Chinese authorities have stubbornly carried out their multi-faceted war of sabotage and land-nibbling attacks against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, refused to respond to the well-meaning proposals put forth by Vietnam and the other two Indochinese countries aimed at restoring the normal relations between the two countries and the long-standing friendship between the two peoples.

The Commission for Investigation into the Chinese Expansionists and Hegemonists' War Crimes Against Vietnam strongly denounces before the public opinions at home and abroad, including the Chinese people, the said crimes committed by the Chinese authorities.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT CONDEMNING SOUTH AFRICA

OW01823 Hanoi VNA in English 1605 GMT 20 Sep 85

["Foreign Ministry's statement on South Africa's aggression of Angola" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 20 -- A spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry today issued a statement, strongly condemning the South African Administration's aggression against the People's Republic of Angola.

The statement said:

"Following its commando activities, incursions into Angolan territory and massing of tens of thousands of its troops close to the Namibian-Angolan border in recent days, the racist administration in South Africa sent mobile army units with air support to open attacks on vast areas some 190 kms deep inside the Angolan territory, thus causing losses in lives and property to the Angolan people.

"This criminal act has once again shown that the South African Administration is continuing with its policy of brazen aggression against Angola's independence and sovereignty, grossly trampling upon the international laws and arrogantly challenging the public opinions in the African countries, the non-aligned countries, and all peaceloving forces the world over. This act of aggression is also aimed at beefing up the declining UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] reactionaries, its henchmen, in order to oppose and sabotage the Angolan revolution, and at preventing the frontline countries from supporting the just struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South Western African People's Organization (SWAPO).

"The people and Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam strongly condemn the above-mentioned brazen acts of aggression committed by the South African authorities against the People's Republic of Angola and firmly demand that they immediately stop this criminal act, and respect Angola's independence, sovereignty and territory integrity.

"The Vietnamese people once again reaffirm their militant solidarity with and full support for the fraternal Angolan people in their struggle against the aggressors to defend their homeland."

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL ON ENTERPRISES' INDEPENDENCE

BK241010 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Sep 85

[24 September NHAN DAN editorial: "Implementing the Resolution of the Eighth Party Central Committee Plenum, Let Us Broaden the Right to Independence and Creativity of Establishments and Enterprises To Switch to the New Managerial System"]

[Text] Adopted in accordance with the spirit of the eighth plenum resolution, the uniform policies of the party and state regarding prices, wages, and money have broken through the system of bureaucratic centralism and state-subsidy economic management. In parallel with the implementation of these policies, we should quickly renovate the managerial mechanism to switch all economic activities of our country to the system of socialist economic accounting and business on the basis of planning work.

Instituted at an early date, the new managerial mechanism will spur the national economy to develop in depth and to exploit more satisfactorily all the existing production capacities and systems for the purposes of achieving high productivity, quality, and efficiency and fulfilling the targets set forth by the resolutions of the fifth party congress and the eighth party Central Committee plenum.

Readjustment of the price system and improvement of the wage system constitute a really important reform and an assault on and a breakthrough in the system of bureaucratic centralism and state-subsidy economic management. At present, in production, only by really switching to the system of socialist economic accounting and business will we be able to adapt to the new level of prices and wages.

This switching is encountering great difficulties because the production management mechanism has not yet guaranteed the right of production establishments and enterprises to independence and creativity in production and business transactions. The task of broadening this right, forcefully set forth at the sixth party Central Committee plenum held in the summer of 1984, has still not yet been actively carried out.

Together with the managerial and administrative apparatus composed of numerous intermediary levels, the old policies, systems, and regulations concerning planning, pricing, finance, banking, supplies, labor, and so forth, which still remain unchanged or have been changed very little, are continuing to hamstring establishments and enterprises, preventing them from stepping up production and controlling the market. If a single hair can cause a machine to malfunction and stop running, it is no wonder that the continued existence of many old policies and systems regarding extremely important domains of economic management has hampered or created more difficulties for production establishments and enterprises.

The task of resolving the problems of prices, wages, and money must be associated with a switch to the system of socialist accounting and business transactions on the basis of planning work and ensuring the right of establishments and enterprises to independence and creativity in production and business. Otherwise, production establishments and enterprises will continue to operate according to the old guidelines, policies, and systems and will be unable to handle economic accounting and business transactions correctly. As for us, we will once again fall into the state of bureaucratism and subsidization on the level of new prices and new wages.

In the present situation, the possibility of increasing labor productivity and reducing production costs remains very great; it is within our reach and can be realized quickly, provided that we have a correct managerial system under which production establishments and enterprises are allowed to bring into full play their right to independence and creativity while satisfactorily ensuring the unified management of the center according to the principle of democratic centralism.

Establishments and enterprises are the places where society's material wealth is managed and directly produced and where all systems and policies handed down by the upper echelon are implemented and their reliability and correctness tested. Economic specialists and experts, holders of PhD degrees, professors, economic researchers, and general and specialized sectors concerned should closely monitor the realities of life and production work, listen carefully to the views and suggestions of laborers, urgently revise and change the old bureaucratic and subsidy-based policies, and work out new policies to give establishments and enterprises the right to independence and creativity in production and business transactions.

Promoting and broadening the right to independence and creativity of production establishments and enterprise is precisely to concretize the main contents of the eighth plenum resolution -- that is, resolutely abolishing bureaucratism and the state, subsidy system and definitely switching to the system of socialist economic accounting and business transactions on the basis of planning work.

TEXT NHAN DAN EDITORIAL ON PRICES, WAGES, MONEY

BK250402 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Sep 85

[25 September NHAN DAN editorial: "Implementing the Party Central Committee's Eighth Plenum Resolution, Uphold the Sense of Organization and Discipline in Carrying Out Prices, Wages, and Money Policies"]

[Text] Implementing the party Central Committee' eighth plenum resolution constitutes a process of comprehensive, concerted, resolute, and intensive struggle. This process must be steadily conducted step by step; it cannot be finished all at once. The principles guiding the work related to prices, wages, and money outlined in the eighth plenum resolution are correct, and scrupulous efforts must be made to carry them out in full. However, one step must be taken at a time to suit the current economic situation. The viewpoints and policies on prices, wages, and money reflect this spirit in concretizing the eighth plenum resolution.

The full computation of expenditures into production costs and the abolition of subsidies for losses in production and business are objective to be achieved at any cost, but good results can only be recorded by taking one firm step at a time. Therefore, in the immediate future, the state must still cover the losses suffered by some sectors in the production of a number of commodity items to an extent that may be absorbed by our financial system. The 1-price system covering collection and purchases prices, retail prices to supply, and retail prices of essential consumer goods must be observed at all costs, but at a time when prices are unstable and market prices differ among the various regions, different buying and selling prices apply to some products depending on the locations and the parties involved. On this basis, we will strive to realize the 1-price system.

The adjustment of the price system, the renovation of the wage system, and the issuance of new bank notes to replace old ones constitute a major step of economic reform that creates favorable conditions for shifting all economic activities to economic accounting and socialist business. Early establishment of a new management mechanism will promote intensive development of the national economy and help better exploit the existing production system and all capabilities concerning labor, land, natural resources, and material-technical bases -- thus enabling us to achieve high productivity, quality, and efficiency, and rapidly increase social product, national income, capital accumulation, and consumption funds.

With the new policies on prices, wages, and money, it is now most important that we resolutely strive to maintain at all costs, the new price system and the new price level, first of all the prices of paddy and rice, while resolutely realizing within this year the policy of unified management and monopoly by the state over the grain trade. By maintaining prices, we will be able to step by step stabilize production; ensure the actual wages of cadres, workers, state employees, and members of the armed forces; and guarantee the people's life. This is a difficult and complex struggle since it must be conducted along with the fairly fierce struggle between the socialist and capitalist roads and the struggle between ourselves and the enemy in the field of distribution and circulation.

To successfully maintain prices, all sectors, echelons, and grass-roots units must intensively arrange and reorganize production and circulation in order to ensure that production is carried out with higher productivity, higher quality, and higher efficiency. They must also make careful calculations in an effort to lower production costs and circulation expenses, overcome losses, and ensure profits for themselves and accumulation for the state.

It is necessary to combine market transformation and management closely with the control of goods by the state, especially those under state monopoly, and expand the activities and improve or change the operational and service methods of the socialist trade sector.

Controlling goods and money and expanding the activities of the socialist trade sector in a new move against speculation, smuggling, and other illegal business activities to master the market are the most important tasks and must be resolutely and urgently carried out under the intensive guidance of all sectors and echelons.

Meanwhile, resolving the problem of prices, wages, and money is a breakthrough in the process of switching to the new managerial system. To establish this system, we must improve planning work, carry out decentralization and delegation of power among various echelons and sectors, implement the entrepreneurial right, and apply socialist economic accounting and business. These matters must be concretized both in terms of contents and operational methods.

All sectors, echelons, grass-roots units, leading cadres, party members, and state personnel must now uphold the sense of organization and discipline in implementing the policies of the party and state regarding prices, financial activities, and cash. They must also overcome all manifestations of liberalism, irresponsibility, localism, individualism, and unprincipledness. Party law and discipline will be strictly administered regarding all acts of irresponsibly increasing or changing prices and advancing special policies concerning the levels of wages, bonuses, and other types of allowances that are contrary to the regulations of the central level.

By intensifying inspection work, by promptly detecting and solving problems that emerge in the process of implementing the eighth plenum resolution and other policies on prices, wages, and money; by correcting deviations, and by launching a broad movement for revolutionary action among the masses, we shall be able to contribute to successfully implementing the price, wages, and money policies, thereby creating favorable conditions for the establishment of the new managerial system -- the socialist economic accounting and business system.

AUSTRALIAPROTESTS CONTINUE TO DELAY LOADING OF YELLOWCAKE

HK240818 Hong Kong AFP in English 0628 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Darwin, Australia, Sept 24 (AFP) -- Six Greenpeace protesters were arrested here today after chaining themselves aboard a ship being loaded with uranium yellowcake, a Greenpeace spokesman said. The spokesman said the six protesters boarded the British vessel "Clydebank" in a pirate-style operation, then chained themselves to the mast and other strategic installations.

Loading was delayed for two and a half hours while police cut the protesters free. Earlier in the day loading was held up for over an hour when a waterside worker climbed on to a container and brandished a sign saying "No uranium sales to France."

U.S. SALE OF WHEAT TO EGYPT CRITICIZED

BK250422 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] The chairman of the Australian Wheat Board, Sir Leslie Price, has criticized the United States for its subsidized sale of wheat into Australia's main wheat market, Egypt. Sir Leslie's comments followed the announcement of the first sale to Egypt under the American Government's export enhancement program of 500,000 tons of wheat at \$20 per ton below current commercial prices. Sir Leslie said the American action represented economic lunacy as it had further exacerbated the world's over supply of wheat. He said wheat prices were depressed primarily because of subsidized over production in both the United States and the European Economic Community. Sir Leslie said the wheat board was also greatly concerned by America's intention to make sales to other Australian markets.

He said the Yemen Arab Republic had been targeted despite the fact it had not bought previously from the Economic Community. Sir Leslie said America was hypocritical in claiming to use its subsidy system to counteract the Economic Community's export subsidies. He said that in the process, America was also harming Australia, Canada, and Argentina which had no production or export subsidies. Sir Leslie had warned that the trade war with the United States could deprive Australia of up to \$750 million because of the lower prices.

NEW ZEALANDAGENTS NOT TO BE FREED AS PART OF SETTLEMENT

HK250408 Hong Kong AFP in English 0238 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Wellington, Sept 25 (AFP) -- Prime Minister David Lange today dismissed as "uninformed and irresponsible speculation" a local television report that two French secret service agents could be released by New Zealand as part of an overall settlement with France over the bombing of a Greenpeace vessel. He said the report did not help "New Zealand's dialogue with France" and was unfair to the two French agents "now subject to the judicial process" in Auckland.

The proceeding, Mr. Lange said, would "pursue its ordinary course without any interference," as he believed everyone in New Zealand agreed "it should." Sources close to New Zealand Deputy Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer, in New York for the United Nations General Assembly, already had dismissed the reported possibility of the two agents' release as "pure speculation"

Mr Palmer is also New Zealand's attorney general, the official empowered to stay judicial proceedings. He has met in New York with French Foreign Relations Minister Roland Dumas, but no details of their talks have been reported.

Citing "extremely reliable sources," New Zealand television had said French and New Zealand officials were currently holding "official closed-door" discussions on some sort of overall compensation settlement. Mr Lange has said New Zealand would demand millions of dollars in compensation from France, an official apology from Paris, and the prosecution of the agents responsible for sinking the Rainbow Warrior, the ecological movement's anti-nuclear vessel, in Auckland Harbor on July 10.

The jailed intelligence agents, Captain Dominique Prieur and Major Alain Mafart, are awaiting trial on arson and murder charges in connection with the Greenpeace bombing, in which a crewman died. The trial is scheduled to start on November 4. Newspaper reports in France have said that two French combat divers, not Capt. Prieur and Maj. Mafart, actually planted the mines that sank the ship.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICIAL: NO WARNING FROM UK, U.S.

HK240856 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 19 Sep 85 p 2

[By chief political reporter Tony Garnier]

[Text] In a rare bending of intelligence gathering rules, the chairman of the intelligence council, Mr Gerald Hensley, today categorically denied persistent overseas reports claiming Western intelligence agencies tipped off the New Zealand Security Intelligence Service [SIS] in advance of the Rainbow Warrior bombing. "There is nothing in these rumours," he said in reply to a question from the "POST."

The American television network CBS claimed yesterday that Western intelligence agencies, including the United States' Central Intelligence Agency and Britain's M16, knew about French plans to attack the Rainbow Warrior in July. The agencies had warned New Zealand of the possible attack and British Intelligence assisted in the investigation after the explosion, CBS stated.

The council which Mr Hensley chairs comprises the permanent heads of the Prime Minister's department, the SIS, the External Intelligence Bureau (EIB) the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and police. It has been meeting regularly since the Rainbow Warrior bombing on July 10.

Prime Minister David Lange, who is also in charge of the SIS, refused today to comment on the claims. However, the "POST" was referred to his earlier response to similar claims some weeks ago. Asked last month about claims that the SIS was aware in advance of the French agents' presence in New Zealand, Mr Lange said the claim was "absolutely, inconceivably incorrect." However, asked later whether the SIS was aware in advance of the agents' presence, Mr Lange adopted the procedure of previous Prime Ministers in declining to confirm or deny reports about the activities of the SIS.

However, because of the persistence of the rumours, the "POST" today approached Mr Hensley. He offered the one-line comment, but would not elaborate.

1000 The "POST" notes that it is standard practice for intelligence authorities not to comment on such questions. But in this case it may be significant that despite the claim first being made more than two months ago, not a shred of evidence has yet surfaced which backs it in any detail.

PALMER ON 'EXCEEDINGLY FRANK' TALKS IN U.S.

HK250911 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 20 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] Washington, Sept 20 -- The United States has rejected proposals to end the impasse over nuclear ship visits.

The Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Palmer, said that after a day of "exceedingly frank" talks with U.S. officials the proposals he made to resolve the dispute over ship visits did not "seem to be acceptable to the Americans at this stage in our talks." "Secretary of State George Shultz made that plain at the second-to-last meeting of the day," he said.

"The American position is that a process which called upon New Zealand authorities to make their own assessments as to whether U.S. ships are carrying nuclear weapons is not acceptable.

"In the American view, it compromises the purpose of their 'neither confirm nor deny' policy," Mr Palmer said.

An obviously disappointed Mr Palmer said he regretted there was no matching flexibility in the American position. "But there are still some further discussions to be held.

"Some of the propositions we put remain to be responded to. Further discussions are expected to be held on Saturday. "I will be conducting a further round of talks tomorrow on other matters. But I will remain at the ready to enter into further discussions at any time on the ship visit issue.

"New Zealand remains determined to search for a solution for this problem which is in accordance with the firmly held policies of both governments," he said.

Mr Palmer, who described the negotiations as arduous, said that Mr Shultz had made it clear that the U.S. wanted to enjoy friendly relations with New Zealand. "I pointed out that we shared that view," said Mr Palmer.

Mr Palmer said one aspect that was the subject of further discussion was how it would be at all possible to set up a programme of ship visits. "It seems difficult but I'm not at all sure it is an impossibility," the Deputy Prime Minister said.

He described the state of play at the end of the day as the Americans having "left the door open to a slight degree."

"But the amount of door open is not great."

Mr Palmer said he did not regard it as impossible that the positions of the respective governments would be reconciled but the "balance of probabilities" was that they would not be. He said the New Zealand Government was not going to compromise at all on its policy of refusing to admit ships carrying nuclear arms. "They would only want us to compromise our policy by admitting vessels which contained nuclear weapons," he said.

PARLIAMENT DEBATES ANTINUCLEAR BILL 18 SEP

HK250511 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 19 Sep 85 p 5

[By political reporter Debra Sturm]

[Text] An attempt by New Zealand Democratic Party MP Mr Garry Knapp to introduce anti-nuclear legislation last night was described by the Government as "xerox politics" and nothing more than a publicity exercise for the members. But the Government said it would allow the Nuclear Free New Zealand private members bill to be introduced and passed on to the disarmament and arms control select committee for consideration. This was because the Government was "generally sympathetic" with the intentions of the bill, said Defence Minister Mr Frank O'Flynn.

The bill is, in fact, the same legislation introduced last year by the MP for Auckland Central, now senior cabinet minister Mr Prebble, when he was in Opposition.

Mr Knapp said in his speech last night that, in his opinion, the Prebble bill precipitated the snap election. The bill seeks to prohibit nuclear devices, nuclear weapons and nuclear waste within New Zealand, making this the first sovereign nation to be completely nuclear-free by law.

Mr Knapp said he was bringing the legislation back to the house -- after apparently languishing at the bottom of the Labour Government's list of legislative measures -- to "keep the Government honest." "Fourteen months after the election, we are still waiting for the long-promised legislation."

"There is a great deal of doubt in the minds of the New Zealand public as to the resolve of this Government to proceed on this issue," said Mr Knapp. This made for important legislation to come into the house now, along with the fact that the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Palmer, was in Washington seeking advice on similar legislation.

"Nobody believes the nonsense argument that has been suggested that the Government has not been able to draft its own legislation. The public won't buy it," said Mr Knapp.

"The Prime Minister (Mr Lange) is playing footsies with the Pentagon. He is kicking for touch because pressure is being applied."

Mr Knapp said New Zealanders wanted the Government to "get on with it."

Mr Prebble questioned the wisdom of introducing a bill more than a year after it was originally drafted. Mr Knapp was engaging in "xerox politics," he said.

"He has got hold of a xerox machine and paid no thought at all to the last 13 months. There is no acknowledgment that, since the Labour Government has come into power, not one nuclear weapon has been introduced into New Zealand," he said. The bill also did not take into account the recently formulated South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty.

Mr Prebble also strongly criticized the Leader of the Opposition, Mr McLay, who is overseas, for his public comments on the issue while away. He had not followed the age-old convention of being "loyal opposition," said Mr Prebble.

Mr Frank O'Flynn said the government would support the legislation through its introduction and its referral to a select committee. He like Mr Prebble, said, however, that Mr Knapp's move was little more than publicity exercise. It was a kind of "legislative plagiarism" that cast doubt on the sincerity of the member.

The Opposition spokesman on disarmament, Mr Doug Graham, said it was well known there was very little risk from nuclear ships that might come into a port.

The legislation would achieve nothing. It would not achieve disarmament or arms control; it would not relieve tension between the Soviet Union and the United States; and would not dissuade the French from their testing.

"It will lead to the end of ANZUS, which 70 percent of all New Zealanders want for conventional purpose," said Mr Graham. "It will lead to instability in the Pacific region."

"It will be totally counterproductive to the goal of peace," he said.

Opposition defence spokesman Mr Doug Kidd reiterated that the National Party, if returned to power, would recommit New Zealand to full commitment to the Western alliance and ANZUS, if it could be revived.

Government MP for Mt Albert Ms Helen Clark said New Zealanders would be disappointed with the National Party's stand in opposing the bill last night. New Zealanders wanted a ban on nuclear weapons, she said.

The debate was interrupted by the adjournment at 11 pm. There will be about 30 more minutes of speeches before the bill is voted on, probably next Wednesday.

MALAYSIAINDONESIAN HOME AFFAIRS MINISTER HOLDS TALKS

BK201406 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] Malaysia has the right to send back Indonesian immigrants entering the country against the regulations. Indonesian Home Affairs Minister Tan Sri Lieutenant General Suparjo Rustam stressed this after calling on Minister in the Prime Minister's Department Datuk Khalil Yakob this evening. He said that Indonesian citizens [words indistinct] under the country's law and that those violating this law must be punished under it.

Later, he met Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen at Wisma Putera [Foreign Ministry]. Tengku Rithauddeen said that they discussed issues related to bilateral cooperation and areas in which the two countries can cooperate.

MUSA HITAM ON BANK ROBBERY, ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS

BK241102 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] The jurisdiction of the Task Force 7 previously covering illegal immigrants from Vietnam and the Philippines have been expanded to cover those from Indonesia, Burma, and Thailand. In announcing this, Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam said that the functions of the task force would include patrols and coordinated efforts to check the entry of illegal immigrants into the country. He said this to reporters after opening a seminar in Kuala Lumpur.

Datuk Musa said he was confident that the move would help to check not only the entry of illegal immigrants but also the encroachment of foreign fishermen into the country as well as piracy. Asked to comment on yesterday's raid on a bank and the MAS [Malaysian Airlines System] office in Lahad Datu, Sabah by armed marauders believed to be foreigners, he said the main problem faced by the authorities in the state was the shortage of manpower. The raid was staged by a group of about 15 people dressed in military gear and sporting long hair; and in the ensuing shoot-out, it was believed that several people were killed or were injured. Datuk Musa, who is also home minister, said that to tackle the problem of illegal immigrants, refugees, and piracy in the waters of Sabah, the police air unit in the state would be expanded. The unit will be equipped with small spotter planes.

SINGAPOREPRIME MINISTER LEE KUAN YEW PAYS VISIT TO PRC

For PRC reportage on the visit to the People's Republic of China of Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, including his arrival in Shanghai, visit to Shandong Province, talks with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, President Li Xiannian, and Chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Commission Deng Xiaoping, see the Southeast Asia & Pacific section of the 16 September China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

26 CHARGED WITH ORGANIZATION OF BAYAN RALLY

HK241434 Hong Kong AFP in English 1257 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] Bacolod, Philippines, Sept 24 (AFP) -- Twenty-seven people, including a Dutch Catholic priest, were charged today with organizing an anti-government rally near here in which 27 people were killed, police said. Twenty people were also wounded in the protest Friday when government troopers and militiamen fired at some 10,000 demonstrators in Escalante Town, some 500 kilometers (300 miles) south of Manila. Escalante Police Chief Rafael Juganbegore told reporters he had put sedition charges in court against 26 leaders of the militant New Patriotic Alliance [as received] (Bayan) and the town's parish priest Father Nico Hofstede, Dutch Carmelite missionary. But he said that of those charged only Negors Bayan Chairman Rolando Ponseca was under police custody. Bayan leaders here said Mr. Ponseca was arrested and detained hours before the shootings.

They said most of the protesters charged by the military had gone into hiding to avoid arrest. Capt. Juganbergore alleged that all the accused "planned and coordinated to agitate the people to attack the peace-keeping troops." The incident occurred during a rally organized by Bayan to protest against alleged militarisation and hunger in Negros Island, the centre of the country's troubled sugar industry.

Meanwhile, a military medical probe team today began investigating reports that many victims had been shot as they lay prone and defenseless on the ground. The probers would not comment on their initial findings. Press reports yesterday quoted Doctor Pedro Hinolan, who runs a private clinic in Escalante, as saying that "all the 12 victims whom we treated could not have been standing. They were all lying. The men who shot at them were at an elevated position." Acting Armed Forces chief Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos has said military officials reported to him that the rally crowd "became unruly" and rushed towards the troopers even after they had fired warning shots in the air.

6 KILLED DURING STRIKE VIOLENCE IN DAVAO

HK241024 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] Today is the second day of the national strike in Davao City. Six persons have been killed during the last 24 hours, including a newspaper editor. The editor was Randolph Sunico, editor of the SOUTHERN CHRONICLE. Also killed were a patrolman (Hani Pascual), a student (Virgilio Doctor) and six barangay residents (Dionesio Falcon), (Ernesto Inguillo), and (Reynaldo Polinar). It was reported that two police detachments have been shot at and a police patrol was ambushed, but there were no known casualties.

OPL: U.S. PLANS ALTERNATIVE SITES FOR BASES

HK240811 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 23 Sep 85 pp 1, 16

[By Jerry Lacuarta]

[Text] Angeles City -- The U.S. Government is planning to set up new sites for its military bases in the Pacific in anticipation of the possible termination in 1991 of the RP-U.S. Military Bases Agreement. Labor Minister Blas F. Ople disclosed this in an open forum that followed his speech before the joint weekly meeting of five Rotary Clubs of Angeles City last week. Ople said that he "favors the termination of the Military Bases Agreement in 1991 if the U.S. will not offer any counter-proposal." He did not elaborate.

It was learned that the U.S. will make its counter-proposal in connection with the bases agreement sometime in 1987. The Philippine government has already submitted its proposal to a committee which handles the renegotiation of the agreement, BULLETIN TODAY sources said.

The labor minister said that the U.S. has already reportedly acquired some 18,000 hectares of land in Palau Island in the Pacific region. The new site could be developed in at least eight years at a cost of from \$5 billion to \$13 billion. Ople said that once the American government abandons its two huge military bases in the country -- Clark Air Base here and the Subic Bay Naval Base in Olongapo City -- it will transfer all the equipment, including aircraft and seacraft, and personnel to its new military bases' sites. Clark and Subic are the two biggest U.S. military bases outside the U.S. mainland. Sources said that the two bases are equipped with highly sophisticated warfare equipment and combat-ready military personnel. They maintain the security of the Pacific and the Far East and the Southeast Asian regions. Subic, sources said, is repair facility for the U.S. 7th Fleet, while Clark is the headquarters of the U.S. 13th Air Force.

The two bases have been cited in a U.S. Senate committee report as "poorly protected" from the local communist guerrillas. However, the report was denied by Lt Gen Fidel V. Ramos, acting Armed Forces chief of staff. Sources said that the threat is real but this has been triggered by the deployment of troops and sophisticated warfare in Cam Ranh Bay. Several months ago, American authorities at Clark told newsmen in a briefing that the "threat from Cam Ranh Bay must not only worry the Americans, but also the Filipinos." A former U.S. 13th Air Force commander, Maj Gen William Nelson, even told newsmen that the "Philippines can be hit by missiles from Cam Ranh Bay with just one click of a finger."

COLUMNIST ON DISPOSAL OF AQUINO CASE AFFIDAVITS

HK240839 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 23 Sep 85 p 4

["Here and Now" column by Francisco Tatad: "Unscientific Theories"]

[Text] The Tanodbayan's decision to disregard the affidavits of six U.S. Air Force personnel tending to show an unsuccessful Philippine Air Force [PAF] attempt to intercept the China Airlines aircraft carrying Benigno Aquino, Jr. to his death at the Manila International airport on Aug. 21, 1983 has produced unwarranted results. It has created serious doubts in the minds of many people that the prosecution is all that serious in exploiting every possible angle of the case. Many do not understand why the state had to ask the U.S. government to provide the affidavits only to disregard them as soon as they were there.

The affidavits, signed by six U.S. Air Force personnel assigned to the Wallace Air Station of the time, say that on Aug. 21, 1983 an unusual number of PAF personnel led by Maj. Farolan, PAF site commander of Wallace, and Capt. Bandong, PAF director of operations, came to the operations room or "dark room" and asked for permission to use two radar scopes and four UHF radio frequencies. At first, they did not want to reveal their mission, according to the affidavits, saying it was purely "internal" to PAF. Because of the USAF personnel's insistent query, however, Farolan and his group finally revealed that they were under instructions from the Philippine Air Defense Control Center at Villamor (formerly Nichols) Air Base to intercept a commercial flight from Hong Kong.

As Technical Sergeant Wendell Austin, senior technician and combat crew supervisor, who kept the logbook, recalls it, two PAF F-5 aircraft were then scrambled and placed on combat air patrol somewhere over the South China Sea just northwest of the island of Luzon.

For his part, Capt. Marion Allen Black, senior director of the Wallace air defense control crew, recalls having been told that the PAF F-5s were to intercept the civilian aircraft and either turn it back to its origin or escort it to Basa Air Base for landing. "I also recall being told by either Maj. Farolan or Capt. Bandong that the Philippine Government felt it was unsafe for the aircraft to land in Manila because of threats made against a passenger's life. As I remember it, the passenger was later identified as Senator Aquino," says Black. If the affidavits help to show that the two PAF F-5s were indeed scrambled on that day to intercept Aquino's flight and either turn it back to its origin or escort it to Basa, would that not help to show that certain elements of the military knew that, regardless of the security arrangements being made for Aquino, certain death awaited him at the Manila International Airport? Some are inclined to theorize that had the reported intercept attempt succeeded, Aquino might have met his fate under reduced circumstances, away from center stage. His murder then, according to this view, would not have provoked the same outrage it had. I do not buy the theory. Had the plane been diverted to Basa, and Aquino killed there, the treachery and savagery of the deed would have so revolted the international media traveling with him and the Filipino nation itself. The reaction might have been more severe.

"This was only the second time during my one year tour of duty that I had seen the PAF scramble alert aircraft other than during an exercise," says Austin. He recalls the PAF weapons controller telling him the flight number and name of the airline and the expected time of intercept, but does not remember these now except that it was not an American flag carrier. Later, according to Austin, the PAF personnel at Wallace were told that the airline they were looking for had already landed in Manila, having eluded them on the radar scopes.

I am inclined to look at the reported unsuccessful intercept as a real attempt to save Aquino from the bullet that awaited him at the Manila International Airport [MIA]. I have interviewed a number of people who remain convinced that Aquino might have been alive today were it not for the fact that some practitioner of the occult was supposed to have warned certain personalities that the arrival of a "man in white" at the MIA would spell their end. It is completely unscientific, but this kind of rubbish has become, alas, part of our lives. Like the kings of old, many of us have their seers who divine for them the shape of things to come, instead of helping them understand the present or the past. Supposing the seer had said the "man in white" could come in, provided he used another point of entry, would that not have prompted a real effort to get Aquino to come in through another point? This is not the most intelligent way to solve this particular riddle. But at a time and place where irrationality and superstition many times supersede reason and science, the apparently most stupid proposition is sometimes just as good as any other.

BUDGET MINISTER NAMES 12 MP'S IN DRUG SCANDAL

HK240453 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] Budget Minister Manuel Alba yesterday [23 September] named 12 opposition members of Parliament who had used their share in the 50,000 million peso support fund for local development projects, to purchase medicine. He submitted the list of the 12 assemblymen to the committee on privileges at the opening of the Batasan's investigation on allegations that some of the solons had received commissions from certain drug firms for the purchase of the medicine. He said that only three of those named had fully used [words indistinct] share from the support fund to buy medicines. They were Eva Estrada Kalaw, Orlando Mercado, and [name indistinct]. The others who had used part of their share for the purchase of medicine were Homobono Adaza, Manuel Domingo, Ramon Mitra, Antonio Martinez, Jose B. Laurel, Wilson Gamboa, Neptali Gonzales, Rolando Marcial and Rufino Banas. Replying to a question, Alba said no KBL or independent assemblyman used his or her share of the support fund for the drug purchases.

SUGAR INDUSTRY LACKS FINANCIAL RESCUE PACKAGE

HK241034 Hong Kong AFP in English 0927 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] Manila, Sept 24 (AFP) -- The Philippines' Central Bank has failed to come up with a viable financial rescue package for the country's ailing sugar industry, a Manila newspaper said today. BUSINESS DAY newspaper cited unnamed officials of sugar financing banks as saying that commercial banks had informed the Central Bank that they could not venture into sugar financing in the near future. With the start of the sugar planting season just a week away, it said, the Central Bank had failed to come up with a viable financial rescue package for the ailing industry. Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez last month emphasized the need for a rescue package to prevent a collapse in production for the next milling season.

The bankers estimated that about three billion pesos (160 million dollars) were needed to finance the 1986-1987 sugar crop, the daily said. It added that the country would lose most of its sugar export earnings estimated at [words indistinct] to 300 million dollars if the industry failed to push through with its 1986-1987 crop. Sugar planters badly needed funds for fertilizers, without which the sugar content of the cane would be drastically reduced, it said.

The daily also quoted banking sources as saying that there were indications that the government planned to use the World Bank's recent 100 million dollar agricultural loan to the country to help finance the sugar industry. But they pointed out that the World Bank's strict terms precluded sugar financing in its agricultural loan package, the daily said. The Philippines' sugar industry has suffered a slump because of the sugar crop's low price on the world market and high production cost. As a result, more than 300,000 sugar workers have been laid off in Negros Occidental Province, the country's "sugar granary."

ENRILE OPPOSES NEW MINISTRY FOR POLICE, MILITARY

HK250535 Hong Kong AFP in English 0513 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Manila, Sept 25 (AFP) -- Philippine Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has opposed the creation of a new ministry which would control both the police and military amid rumors that Armed Forces chief General Fabian Ver would head the proposed office. A spokesman said Mr. Enrile told an open forum after a speech in the Makati business district yesterday that it would be "extremely dangerous" for both forces to be controlled by one person under present conditions.

Gen. Ver went on leave last October to stand trial with 25 others for the 1983 murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino. He was replaced by his deputy, Lieutenant-General Fidel Ramos, who is identified with Mr. Enrile. Mr. Enrile and Gen. Ver are said to lead rival power factions.

According to a scenario cited in press reports and heard in political circles here, Gen. Ver would be reinstated as chief of staff upon his expected acquittal in the Aquino case, after which he would be named to head a powerful new office that may be called the ministry of the interior or public safety. "There should be a balance of power and a division of forces," Defense Ministry spokesman Silvestre Afable quoted Mr. Enrile as saying yesterday when he opposed the control of the police and military by a single ministry. Asked if there was still a need for the Philippine Constabulary, a semi-police and semi-military force headed by Gen. Ramos, Mr. Enrile said there was and added that "once the situation stabilises, maybe we should start thinking about a single police organization."

The Philippines faces an escalating countryside insurgency led by the communist New People's Army, which is estimated to have 12,000-15,000 guerilla troops nationwide. Gen. Ramos has launched reforms in the military since he took over but remains acting chief of staff. President Ferdinand Marcos has vowed to reinstate Gen. Ver if he is acquitted, but Washington, the country's main donor of military and economic aid, is openly pressing for Gen. Ver's replacement by the U.S.-trained Gen. Ramos

BATASAN LEADER SEEKS PROBE OF PEACE CORPS

HK250607 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] A parliamentary investigation on the alleged refusal of the United States Peace Corps volunteers to comply with Philippine laws in pursuing its activities in the country was sought in the Batasang Pambansa. In a resolution, Assistant Majority Floor Leader Arturo Pacificador said that despite repeated requests, the Peace Corps has refused to have its activities in the country coordinated by the Philippine National Volunteer Service coordinating agency. Pacificador said that in an exchange of notes between the Philippines and the U.S., it was agreed that appropriate representatives of the two governments shall be charged with the function of making periodic arrangements relative to the U.S. Peace Corps volunteer program in the country.

FOREIGNERS INCREASE EQUITY IN LOCAL INDUSTRIES

HK250817 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 24 Sep 85 p 8

[By Rau, Marcelo]

[Text] Foreigners strengthened their hold in some 59 local manufacturing companies mostly through the conversion into equity of loans and supplies they delivered to the firms during the last eight months of the year. Data from the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) showed that foreigners, mostly American and Japanese investors, have "acquired" P01.18-billion worth of equity interests in these manufacturing firms. Last year, only P405.7-million additional stockholdings were acquired by foreigners in 79 manufacturing companies, the biggest of which was the P75.7-million investments by Hong Kong nationals in the Pacific Cement Co., Inc.

American nationals topped the list with P498.68-million worth of investments in 28 companies during the period, followed by Japanese nationals with P484.48 million in three firms. The biggest single equity acquisition was the P400-million made by two Japanese firms -- Nissho Iwai Corp. and Mitsubishi Motors Corp. -- in the Canlubang Automotive Resources Corp. (CARCO), which raised their holdings to 97 percent.

The same SEC data showed that additional foreign investments in local companies started picking up after the first quarter of this year from a measly P1.733 million in January. During the past five months, foreigners poured in an average of P220 million in some 12 companies seven of which are in the manufacturing sector.

Total additional foreign investments in the 90 operating firms during the first eight months now amount to P1.25 billion, 94.4 percent of which went into the manufacturing sector.

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September 26, 1985

